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HIS MANUSCRIPT STOLEN

MGR. ANTONIO COMPLAINANT IN A POLICE COURT.

Says He Was Secretary to Pope Pius IX., and in the Confidence of Victor Emmanuel — Describes His Book, "The Open Vatican," as a Revelation on Politics and Diplomacy of the Papal Court—Accuses a Youth He Befriended.

An elderly priest of scholarly appearance was complainant before Magistrate Simms, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. He gave his name as Mgr. Antonio, D. D., Conte Renier, and said he was once secretary to Pope Pius IX., and had enjoyed the confidence of King Victor Emmanuel.

He charged Carlo Motta, a drug clerk, of 337 East Thirty-fourth Street, with having stolen from him a manuscript which he valued at $8,000, a silver coffee set valued at $80, and a pair of gold earrings worth $6.

Detectives who arrested Motta recovered the silver and the earrings, but the manuscript is as yet unrecovered. Francesco Beraiqua, a merchant, of 219 First Street, Brooklyn, was also in court as a prisoner, as Motta claimed that he had given the manuscript to him. Beraiqua went to court willingly, and at the close of a long examination was discharged. Motta pleaded guilty, and was held in $3,500 for trial.

The manuscript that was stolen consisted of a work by Mgr. Antonio, entitled, "The Open Vatican," of which he gave, through the court interpreter, a description, which was written out as follows:

The Open Vatican—Secret Revelation on the Politics and Diplomacy of the Vatican, from 1846 to 1881. This work is composed of 500 pages.

It opens the veil and gives a new light into European diplomacy, showing how much the Vatican's politics is pernicious to the development of the civility.

In the middle of our century, everlasting in history, is remarked the epoch in which the yoke of tyranny was shaken and in which came to the throne our gentle and loving King, Victor Emmanuel, who, in 1870, was in full possession.

The Government of Italy, legally constituted and judicially recognized by the powers of Europe, studied every tortuous way to obtain peaceful convenience and harmony between the State and the Church, but the Vatican always kept itself ambiguous, contrary, and an open enemy of Italy.

We now expose the work done from 1846 to 1890, so that a verdict may be arrived at upon the standing in the controversy of the Vatican and of the Government of our illustrious statesmen. These are all dead now, save one only, who intends, to the lustre of the Italian Fatherland, to publish all that which was never found out—the very last page to the history of Italy, or the Open Vatican.

First—The situation of the Vatican upon the death of Pius IX.

Second—What was done for the space of forty years with the intervention of the Catholic powers for a peaceable accord between the Italian nationality with the Roman Church, upon the basis of the sentence, "A free Church in a free State."

Third—What efforts were made to stem the tide of reform required by our times.

Fourth—A brief biography of seventy two Cardinals and of fifty-six prelates, to give an idea of the manipulations and the decadence existing in our times.

Fifth—A design of the conclaves of 1846 and 1878, the Council of 1869, and the manipulation done in the years 1856, 1867, 1869, 1871, 1873, 1886, and 1890.

Sixth—All this work is classified in eighteen chapters—in all 700 pages—in which the workings of both Governments are revealed by him who has always enjoyed the highest confidence and who was always esteemed for his love of his Church and of his country, and for having always kept unfurled the banner of the Holy Faith and Fatherland.

Mgr. Antonio, who is seventy-one years old, came to this country four years ago, and lives in two back rooms of a brick house at 24 Spring Street, where, he said, he had been working on his book, and following the duties of a priest. He said he was in good standing in the Church, but that he had no charge. He had met Motta, who was homeless and hungry, early in March, he said, and had taken him in, and had housed, fed, and clothed him.

The young man disappeared about May 1, and shortly afterward, the priest said, he had missed the silverware, the earrings, and 800 pages of the 2,000 pages of manuscript. He reported the case immediately at Police Headquarters.

The detectives learned that Motta had lived with Beraiqua before going to Father Antonio's, and that shortly after leaving the priest's home, had returned to Beraiqua, who, seeing the silver, suspected it had been stolen, and ordered him from the house. Motta was tracked to his new abode in Thirty-fourth Street, and was arrested Tuesday night.

The detectives told the Magistrate that they had no way to prove that Beraiqua had, in fact, taken the manuscript, as Motta claimed, and they could not find any corroborative evidence, as Motta himself said that no one was present at the time he alleges he gave the manuscript to him.

Beraiqua was persistent in denying that he had ever heard of the manuscript, and said that all he knew of the matter was that he had ordered Motta out of the house as soon as he saw the silverware which he thought Motta had stolen.

Mgr. Antonio said, outside of court, he did not believe that Motta alone was interested in the theft of the manuscript. The detectives quoted Beraiqua as saying the book had been sent to Italy for publication, but Beraiqua denied it to reporters.

It was said at the Church of St. Anthony in Sullivan Street, last night, that Mgr. Antonio had celebrated mass there the preceding day, but nothing more was known about him.

PLACED IN COMMISSION.

The Battleship Massachusetts Floats the American Flag.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—The battle ship Massachusetts was put into commission today. Since the successful official trial trip in April the vessel has been at Cramps' shipyard receiving the final touches that were to make her completely in trim for acceptance by the Government. This morning the ship was taken to the League Island Navy Yard in charge of Capt. Sargent, the Cramps' shipmaster, who then made his formal abdication in favor of the Navy Yard Commandant, Capt. Farquhar. The crew and the officers assembled on deck, Commandant Farquhar turned the ship over to Capt. Frederick Rodgers, and Capt. Rodgers read aloud the orders from the Navy Department by which he was instructed to assume command.

The colors of the Nation went up, and the ship was duly in commission, legally entitled to join the Atlantic squadron, to which she has been detailed.

The officers of the Massachusetts are: Captain—Frederick Rodgers; Lieutenant—Conway H. Arnold; Chief Engineer—H. S. Ross; Passed Assistant Engineer—C. H. Hayes; Navigator—George G. Dyer; Senior Watch Officer—Henry Morrell; Lieutenants—Templin Potts, Philip Lansdale, A. P. Niblack, and Lieut. Bertolett.

She will be manned by 370 seamen and 60 marines. One hundred and fifty sailors arrived here to-day from the receiving ship Vermont, in New-York, and joined the crew, as did also 187 apprentice boys from the training ship Alliance, which is in New-York. The Massachusetts, which is a sister ship to the Indiana, was launched in June, 1893. Her cost was $3,020,000.

Lawyer Sentenced for Fraud.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 10.—J. Dixon Cunningham, a young lawyer of this city, was sentenced by Judge Strong to-day to eighteen months' hard labor in the State prison at Trenton, after having been convicted of defrauding a client, Ellen Burke, of South Amboy, out of nearly $2,000. Cunningham told the woman she had fallen heir to an estate valued at thousands of dollars, and that he would prove her claim to it; but, in order to do so, it was necessary that he should receive some money, and under various pretexts, the money was secured, and the woman found that she was not an heir.

MISS VANDERBILT ENGAGED.

She Is to Marry Henry Payne Whitney, the Friend of Her Brothers.

The announcement of the engagement of Henry Payne Whitney, eldest son of ex-Secretary William C. Whitney, to Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, daughter of Cornelius Vanderbilt, was authorized yesterday by Col. G. B. M. Harvey, representing Mr. Whitney.

This alliance, which was not unexpected in social circles, is generally regarded as a most felicitous outcome of the long and intimate association of the two families. Young Whitney was a college mate of his prospective bride's older brothers, and a very close friendship has existed between Miss Vanderbilt and Pauline Whitney, now Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget, almost from their childhood.

Miss Vanderbilt, it will be remembered, was one of Miss Whitney's bridesmaids.

This engagement has the cordial approval of all the members of each family.

AGAINST MR. VANDERBILT'S WISH.

His Son Cornelius Will Marry Miss Grace Wilson Soon.

The marriage of Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Miss Grace Wilson, whose engagement was formally announced yesterday, by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, will take place within two or three weeks. The date will probably be made public to-day.

"Though the time has not been fixed yet," said Mr. Wilson to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, "my daughter's wedding will not be deferred long, and will doubtless take place in the present month. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., is opposed to the marriage—on what grounds I do not wish to discuss. It is untrue that my daughter is eight years older than Mr. Vanderbilt. She is twenty-five years old, and he is twenty-three."

Richard T. Wilson, Jr., remarked that Mr. Vanderbilt, Jr., loved his sister, and that she returned his affection, and that it was Mr. Vanderbilt's desire to disregard his father's preferences.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., authorized the statement that "The engagement of Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., to Miss Wilson is against his father's expressed wish." Mr. Vanderbilt declined to add anything to that sentence, or to say what he would do in regard to allowances to his son or the final allotment of his property.

The attentions of young Mr. Vanderbilt to Miss Wilson have been a subject of talk and newspaper notices for several months, and his father's opposition to the match has been known to everybody. Miss Wilson's father is a broker and banker. His reputed wealth is far beyond $1,000,000. His eldest daughter, Miss May Wilson, was married to Ogden Goelet. Marshall Orme Wilson, the eldest son, married Miss Caroline Astor, daughter of Mrs. William Astor. Miss Belle Wilson married Michael H. Herbert, brother of the Earl of Pembroke.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., was graduated from Yale last June. He met Miss Wilson in Newport, R. I., and afterward in Paris. He is not strong in health, and has not cared to go much into society. From his grandfather and other relatives he is said to have inherited fortunes which have increased to more than $2,000,000.

COTTON AND WHEAT PROSPECTS.

Facts Gathered by Agents of the Agricultural Department.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The consolidated return of reports to the Statistical Division of the Department of Agriculture for the month of June shows the State percentage of acreage of cotton, as compared with last year, to be as follows: Virginia, 107; North Carolina, 117; South Carolina, 111; Georgia, 113; Alabama, 112; Mississippi, 114; Louisiana, 109; Texas, 116; Arkansas, 130; Tennessee, 128; Indian Territory, 161; Missouri, 163; Oklahoma, 194.

The general average is 116.2, being 1.3 per cent. increase over the May statement. The average condition of the crop for June 1 was: Virginia, 91; North Carolina, 99; South Carolina, 97; Georgia, 93; Florida, 85; Alabama, 103; Mississippi, 104; Louisiana, 94; Texas, 92; Arkansas, 102; Tennessee, 118; Missouri, 92; general average, 97.2.

In the Atlantic States, in spite of the dry weather in early Spring, the crop is a little earlier than usual. Poor stands, on account of drought, are reported from two counties in North Carolina and South Carolina and from seven counties in Georgia. But the plants are in fine condition as respects both cultivation and growth throughout this region. In Florida the crop is late and stands are poor on account of excessive drought. From Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Indian Territory the reports are unusually encouraging. The crop is not only early, but stands are good, the plant free from grass, and outlook promising for all crop. In a few localities, however, there are complaints of damage by cut worms and lice.

In Texas the conditions have been less favorable than in the Atlantic and Gulf States. The cold, damp weather at seeding time, not only makes the crop late, but has resulted in infesting many fields in a large area in the southwestern part of the State with all manner of insects that damage the plant. A considerable improvement, however, has been made within the past month. First plantings seem to be doing much better than later ones. In many of the heavy producing counties the stands are good and indicate a close approximation to a full crop.

Acreage of wheat percentages of areas harvested last year have been obtained from a greatly enlarged list of correspondents, inquiries being addressed in particular to 15,000 of the principal millers throughout the country, to whose careful comparison of present acreage with that of previous years many corrections of the preliminary estimate of December last are due. There has been some diminution of Winter wheat area, owing to the total failure of the crop in some sections, the ground being plowed up for Spring wheat or oats. These returns, reduced to acres, give for the principal Winter States: California, 3,011,000; Kansas, 2,984,000; Ohio, 2,422,000; Indiana, 2,294,000; Illinois, 1,906,000; Missouri, 1,418,000; Pennsylvania, 239,000; Michigan, 1,202,000; total Winter area, 22,794,000. Spring States: Minnesota, 3,200,000; North Dakota, 2,530,000; South Dakota, 2,463,000; Nebraska, 1,824,000; total Spring area, 11,825,000.

Dorothy Morton's Jewels Gone.

Miss Dorothy Morton the prima donna of Messrs. Steindorf & Eberts's production of "Pinafore," at the American Theatre, was last night lamenting the disappearance of a leather case containing her jewels valued at $3,200. Miss Morton said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that she did not desire to gain notoriety by such hackneyed means as by losing diamonds, but that on Tuesday night when she returned from the theatre to the Vendome Hotel she, as usual, had the case of jewels placed in the hotel safe. Last night at 9 o'clock, she sent for the casket, and received the information that it could not be found. Proprietor Todd of the Vendome Hotel could not be found last evening, and his clerks refused to talk about Miss Morton's alleged loss.

Canada Sends Sealing Experts.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 10.—Andrew Hackett of the Fisheries Department, Prof. Macoun of the Geological Survey, and Prof. Darcy Thompson of Dundee left for British Columbia to-day on their way to Bering Sea to collect information regarding sealing methods. They are sent by the Dominion Government in view of the demand of the United States Government for revision of the sealing regulations agreed upon at the Paris tribunal.

Gen. Clarkson Not Seriously Ill.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—Gen. James S. Clarkson of Iowa is not seriously ill, as his telegram to the National Republican Committee would seem to indicate, but he is only slightly indisposed, and this afternoon went to Spring Lake, N. J., to recuperate. Gen. Clarkson hopes to be able to be in St. Louis by Tuesday.

TALK OF RETIRING CONLIN

RUMOR HAS IT THAT HIS SUCCESSOR WILL BE McCULLAGH.

It Is Reported that the Possible Removal of Commissioner Parker Would Open the Way for the Change—The Opposition to Advancing Inspector Cortright—Present Chief Says that He Does Not Intend Asking for Retirement.

Rumors which have been in circulation at intervals since the differences between Police Commissioner Parker and his colleagues have become public property to the effect that Chief of Police Conlin would be retired and that his successor would be Capt. John McCullagh, Acting Inspector, were again revived yesterday.

It was reported that the possible removal of Commissioner Parker from the board on the charges which have been brought against him, and which he is called on to answer to-day, would open the way for the retirement of Conlin and the advancement of McCullagh.

Under ordinary circumstances, Inspector Moses W. Cortright, the only officer in the department holding that full rank, would naturally be the one chosen to fill a vacancy in the office of Chief of Police, but it is believed that, although he is a stalwart Republican and an officer with a most excellent record and good qualifications for the place, he would not be selected.

An official of the department, who would not consent to the publication of his name, said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday:

"Roosevelt does not want Cortright because he would not be sufficiently subservient to him. Cortright has a will and mind of his own and is as dogged and obstinate when he once makes up his mind as Conlin has proved himself to be in the matter of siding with the majority of the Commissioners against Parker on the question of promotions. Roosevelt had no further use for Conlin as soon as he discovered that he could not induce him to join with the majority and recommend the promotions of Brooks and McCullagh. He seems to have set his heart on McCullagh, perhaps because he thinks that McCullagh would be so grateful for his promotion that he would be guided by him in everything.

"Parker appears to have an insuperable objection to McCullagh, and while he is a member of the board it is not probable that McCullagh will be promoted. Of course Conlin can ask to be retired on half pay at any time because he has served over thirty years in the department. His retirement would throw open the place for competition, as under the law all the Captains are eligible for the position. There are a number of veterans among them who would, under the law, have the preference over McCullagh, who is not a veteran, and he could be brought to the front by scaling down the veterans so that they could not possibly get on the eligible list.

"Inspector Cortright is a veteran, and so is Acting Inspector Thompson and Capts. Allaire, Chapman, Grant, Thompson, Kirchner, and several others, and it would require close figuring and engineering to advance McCullagh over these veterans. It was over McCullagh that the first public break came between Parker and his associates, and he and his friends may be behind the attempt to force Parker out of the board."

When Chief Conlin was asked yesterday if he contemplated asking to be retired he laughed. "What!" he said, "that old chestnut again revived? It is too absurd almost to dignify it by a denial, but I will say that I do not intend to ask for retirement, and have never entertained the idea for a moment.

"I never felt better in my life, and I am going to remain at the head of the department as long as my health permits. Some of my critics predicted that I would never head the force on its annual march up Broadway, but I did, and I come home from Europe to do it. They were mistaken in that prediction, and they will be equally mistaken if they expect to see me placed on the retired list for years to come, unless my health becomes bad. This absurd story is started every little while, probably by those who would wish it to prove true, but they will be disappointed."

HEARING IN PARKER CASE.

May Be an Adjournment—Mr. Root to Appear for the City.

The citations served on Police Commissioner Parker summon him to appear before the Mayor at 11 A. M. to-day to answer the charges that have been preferred against him. The chances are that the hearing in the Mayor's office will result in an adjournment.

Corporation Counsel Scott will not act as prosecutor in the case. He will simply act as the adviser of the Mayor. Mr. Scott said yesterday that Elihu Root would appear for the city as prosecuting counsel.

Mayor Strong said yesterday that there might be an adjournment of this hearing. He also said that much would depend on Commissioner Parker. If he desired an adjournment to prepare his case, it would be granted as a matter of course. The city was ready to go on, according to the Mayor.

VERDICT FOR $85,000.

Against A. W. Dimmock & Co. and in Favor of Franklin Howell.

A verdict for $85,000 in favor of Franklin Howell and against the old firm of A. W. Dimmock & Co. was rendered by a jury in the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice Barnard.

The action was on a promissory note for $50,000, made in 1884, the Mechanics' Bank of Scranton being the original holder, and receiving at the same time as collateral $60,000 in par stock of the Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company. This stock was sold for only $2,000, and the suit was for the balance, with interest.

Dimmock & Co. were at one time prominent brokers and bankers, but they failed about the time the note was made for over $1,000,000. The defense to the action was the statute of limitations, and it was also alleged that the bank did not execute its best judgment in disposing of the stock which would have realized a larger sum if sold earlier.

Capt. Bourke's Quiet Funeral.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The remains of the late Capt. John G. Bourke, United States Army, arrived in Washington at 1:42 o'clock this afternoon, accompanied by Mrs. Bourke and her three children. At Capt. Bourke's request there was no military display, and the funeral was of a strictly private character. Besides the widow and children of the noted Indian fighter and scientist, a few close civilian friends and some old army comrades expressly named by the deceased were the only attendants. The interment was at the Arlington National Cemetery.

Saengerfest Receipts $65,000.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 10.—The concluding concerts of the National Saengerfest were sung this afternoon and evening. The demand for seats was unprecedented, and standing room sold at a premium. The receipts of the fest will probably be $65,000. This city will ask that the headquarters of the permanent bund shall be situated here, at the business meeting on Friday.

The Union Club's Election.

The Board of Governors of the Union Club held a meeting last night to elect officers. The old board was unanimously re-elected. They are: President—Clarence Seward; Vice President—James G. K. Duer; Secretary—Franklin Bartlett; Treasurer—Henry De Forest Weekes; Board of Trustees—William M. Evarts, John I. Cadwalader, and Louis Mesier.

WOULD HAVE TRUE RAPID TRANSIT.

Board of Trade Urges Commissioners to Carry Out the People's Wish.

At the meeting of the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation yesterday reports from the Committee on City Affairs and the Committee on Railway Transportation were considered, and a resolution indorsing the Street Cleaning Department was adopted. Darwin R. James, President of the board, presided. The following resolution in regard to rapid transit was adopted:

Resolved, That this board, representing, to a very large extent, the commercial interests of New-York, most earnestly urge upon the present Rapid Transit Commissioners that they do not resign their offices, and that the Hon. Seth Low withdraw his resignation as Commissioner, for the reason that their study of the question and the experience they have acquired fit them pre-eminently for the task before them. It is their duty as citizens to retain their offices and to undertake to devise such measures, by legislation or otherwise, as will remove the obstacles which obstruct the progress of rapid transit, and thereby carry out the wishes of the people as expressed at the polls in the election of 1894.

It was suggested in view of the fact that Mr. Low is one of the Commissioners on the Greater New-York charter that the paragraph relating to him be eleminated, but L. J. Callanan spoke for the resolutions as a whole. Mr. Callanan said that the Justices or the Appellate Division had not treated New-York fairly, and had taken more power on themselves than the law intended them to have.

In reply, John R. Fitzpatrick said that he would vote for no resolution that implied a censure on five upright and honorable Judges, and he only voted affirmatively after President James assured him that the resolutions were open to no such construction.

These resolutions presented by the Committee on City Affairs were adopted without debate:

Resolved, That this board favors the present policy of ownership by the city of its water front, and that steps should be taken to acquire said property in parts of the city which are not yet crowded with commerce and where values are comparatively low.

Resolved, That in sections of the city where there is a demand for more dock accommodation, and where such improvements will yield a fair return upon the investment, they should be pressed forward with all practicable speed to the end that the largest possible share of the commerce of the port should be accommodated within the City of New-York at the smallest possible cost.

F. B. Thurber from the Railroad Transportation Committee presented a report which was ordered on file, commending the recent decision of the United States court in favor of the Joint Traffic Association. The report said: "It is evident that the decision was in accordance with justice and common sense as well as the law."

At the request of the Committee on City Affairs, Mr. Thurber introduced a resolution, which was adopted, to the effect that "This board takes pleasure in commending the present management of the Street Cleaning Department. For the first time in its history the poorer portions of the city are cleaned as thoroughly as the richer portions, and its citizens can claim that now New-York is one of the cleanest of the great cities of the world."

AN AMERICAN PLANT IN RUSSIA.

Locomotive Works to be Established at Nijni Novgorod.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—The proposed establishment of an extensive locomotive building works at Nijni Novgorod, Russia, by American capitalists was announced to-day. Contracts for machinery for the plant amounting to $500,000 have already been awarded, the bulk of the orders coming to Philadelphia firms.

For several years the project of establishing an American locomotive plant in Russia has been under consideration by capitalists in this country. The firm of Edmund D. Smith & Co. of Philadelphia and Walter F. Dixon, who was formerly connected with the Rogers Locomotive Works, in Paterson, N. J., became interested in the matter, and as a result of their visit to Russia a company of American capitalists has been incorporated under the title of the Russian-American Manufacturing Company, which will build the works.

The plant is to be built in connection with the Sormova Works, an extensive establishment in Nijni Novgorod, manufacturing cars, steamboats, steam boilers, &c., and employing 5,000 hands. Engineer Dixon will have entire charge of the locomotive works, which will be controlled jointly by the Russian and American companies. The locomotive plant will have a capacity of 200 engines a year, and will employ 1,000 hands. It is understood that the Czar's Government has given valuable encouragement to the enterprise.

ASK FOR PLAIN GOLD PLATFORMS.

Sound-Money Resolutions of Bankers, Grocers, and Importers.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 10.—Group No. 1 of the State Bankers' Association, in session in this city, to-day adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we most respectfully urge upon the consideration of those who will have the framing of the political platforms of both the representative National parties the vital importance to business interests, now so generally suffering from uncertainty on this point, and from the agitation of questionable financial legislative projects, of a clear and explicit statement in their platforms, now to be misunderstood or evaded, that it is the firm determination of the people of the United States to maintain their present standard of value, as represented by the gold dollar, of established weight and fineness, until such time as other arrangements may be rendered possible by international agreement.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 10.—The Board of Directors of the Grocers and Importers' Exchange adopted a resolution today urging all delegates to the conventions of either political party to use their utmost endeavors to procure the insertion in the platforms of their respective parties an unequivocal declaration in favor of maintaining the present gold standard of value. there was some opposition to this, but the resolution was adopted by a large majority.

Not That Jones.

KANSAS CITY, June 10.—The dispatch sent out from here May 14 stating that I. J. Jones was Treasurer of the Perkins Square Building Association of Baltimore, and that he and Mark B. Ambler looted the institution of some $40,000 in 1889, for which offense Ambler was arrested here May 14, was incorrect. The name of the man charged with being connected with Ambler in the matter is J. F. Jones, not I. J. Jones.

Suicide of a Nanuet Farmer.

NYACK, N. Y., June 10.—Andrew Palatke, a farmer living at Nanuet, while drunk on Tuesday night, abused his wife and children, and then drew a revolver and threatened to kill the whole family. The children, aided by Mrs. Palatke, fled from the house before he could harm them. Palatke then caught his wife and tried to shoot her. She broke away from him and ran into the yard, and while there she heard a shot. Returning to the house she found her husband lying dead on the kitchen floor. He had shot himself through the heart.

Terrible Suffering at White Bay.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 10.—Reports from White Bay, by the mail steamer Virginia Lake, announce that awful destitution exists among the residents there. Their provisions were exhausted over a month ago, and they have lived upon seals' fat and sea moss. Several deaths from starvation have occurred. Two fishing vessels bound for Labrador last week had to give the inhabitants a portion of their stores to prevent others from perishing.

Dr. and Mrs. Parkhurst Sail.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst and Mrs. Parkhurst were passengers on the White Star steamship Germanic, which sailed yesterday. They are going to Switzerland, where they will remain until the latter part of September.

Long Island Railroad.

On June 12, 13, 19, and 20 the Shelter Island and Hampton's Express will be run to Greenport, Sag Harbor, and Amagansett, leaving Long Island City at 3 and Brooklyn at 2:55 P. M., stopping at Manor, Riverhead, Mattituck, and Cutchogue, and all stations east of West Hampton to Sag Harbor and Amagansett.

Returning, (Friday and Saturday only,) leave Amagansett 7:28, Sag Harbor 7:30, and Greenport 7:46 A. M.—Adv.

RIOT IN HARVARD SQUARE

REJOICING STUDENTS PARADE DESPITE THE POLICE.

Attempted Arrest for Discharging Firearms Leads to a Desperate Conflict — Policemen Roughly Handled by the Mob—Three of the Students Arrested, and One Is So Badly Injured as to Require the Attendance of a Doctor.

BOSTON, June 10.—A riot took place in Harvard Square to-night, and, as a result, several Harvard students have severe bruises, and several of the Cambridge policemen are nursing wounds.

It all happened as a result of the students' exuberance over the victory the Harvard Baseball Club secured at Princeton. Three students were locked up, and one was so badly cut about the head that a physician was summoned to the police station. Twelve stitches were taken in the wound. He is Arthur T. Pilling, a sophomore. The other two students are Goldthwait, a junior, and Clay Briggs, a special student.

Patrolmen Corcoran, Murray, McElroy, and Dynan were roughly handled, and the coat of the first named was stripped from his back. The others were struck in the faces with fists and stones. This all occurred after the officers had attempted to arrest Briggs on the charge of discharging firearms in the street.

Early in the evening the news was received of Princeton's defeat, and hundreds of students were standing around The Crimson office awaiting. Immediately upon its receipt a wild cheer arose and the students, in their joy, threw their hats in the air and gave the college yell many times.

Chief Cloyes had many policemen on duty in Harvard Square and vicinity. Shortly before 8 o'clock it appeared as if every student of the 3,500 in college was in the square, which number was augmented by hundreds of people who came to see the fun. Firecrackers and other fireworks were exploded, but there appeared no concerted action agreed upon until one student mounted the roof of the night lunch cart and shouted that there would be a parade.

Chief Cloyes cried at the top of his voice for the students to enter the college yard. They would not be allowed to discharge firearms in the street, he said. Absolutely no heed was paid to the word of warning, and, by sheer force of numbers, the parade was formed, and the men began to walk down Massachusetts Avenue to Putnam Square. Fifty abreast they marched, and there were fully 2,000 of them, headed by students playing on horns, cornets, and drums.

Constantly the noise of firearms could be heard, but the police were unable to detect who had the revolvers. Some of the revolvers did not carry blank cartridges, either, the police claim. The patrolmen were jeered at again and again, and frequently cries would go up to "mob the police."

The students returned to Harvard Square without incident, where the yelling was continued. Then the parade started again, but in an instant all was uproar. Patrolmen Corcoran and Stevens had detected Clay Briggs discharging a revolver, and they made a grab for it. Briggs fought with all his might to retain the revolver, but it was wrested from him, and the two patrolmen started with him to Station No. 1 in Brattle Square, about 1,000 feet distant. With cries and yells the students and the other persons in the parade rushed for the officers, while other policemen fought their way through the crowd to their brother officers' assistance. "Kill the police!" was the cry raised, and it was taken up and carried to the end of the line.

When the arrest of Briggs became generally known about 300 of the students formed themselves into a veritable football wedge and ran down Brattle Street at a tremendous pace. It appeared as if no force could withstand their rush, and individuals who were following up the band of policemen, with Briggs, were thrust aside. Officers Stevens and Corcoran had hold of Briggs by either arm, while Officers McElroy and Murray were in advance attempting to open a path, and the other officers were acting as a body guard. When in Brattle Square, Dorr, a student, with his clenched fist, struck Patrolman McElroy a terrible blow in the face. He was grabbed by Officers Dynan and Coulter, and then the crowd became even more frenzied than before. Dorr was hustled along the street, and the two officers were immediately surrounded by a hundred students, and in an instant they were upon the ground and hundreds of persons were apparently on top of them.

The officers were kicked and pounded, their clothes torn, and their faces scratched, but they hung on to Dorr and finally were able to arise, after using their clubs effectively. Meantime other officers were coming to their assistance, and then it was that Pilling emerged from the crowd that was kicking and hitting at Dynan and Coulter, and assaulted, it is claimed, Patrolman Corcoran. He was grabbed by Patrolman Murray, and then ensued a fight such as is seldom seen. Pilling, who is an athlete, fought like a tiger, while the cheers from the crowd egged him on. He grabbed Patrolman Corcoran by the neck and began to choke him. He was hit in the head with a club by one of the officers, but even then did not give up fighting. Then, it is claimed, he grabbed Corcoran's coat and tore it from his back.

The officers with their three prisoners were then in front of the station, but the hardest battle was yet to come. The students and others ran ahead of the police and blocked the doorway to the police station, and the officers had to fight their way into the building, many students receiving severe blows from the clubs during the mêlée. Briggs and Dorr were hustled into the station, but Pilling had to be carried in. He fought to the very last to get away from the police.

For half an hour the crowd remained in front of the station threatening to effect an entrance, and it only lacked a leader to make it a desperate one. Several students were allowed inside to converse with those arrested and then went outside again, where one mounted the steps and pleaded with the crowd to disperse.

"The police have done right," he cried. "They only did their duty, and we are to blame." He was greeted with cheers, and when he told the crowd to go to Holmes Field it slowly dispersed, to meet again at that place, where speeches were made condemning the police for their action. At first these speeches were loudly cheered, but later one or two students who had taken the side of the police and stated that the officers had told them that they must keep inside the college yard, and that they had only done their duty in arresting a man discharging firearms in the streets, were cheered also.

Briggs, Dorr, and Pilling were bailed out within an hour of their arrest. Dorr and Briggs joined the throng at Holmes Field, and as soon as it became known that they were present they were carried on the shoulders of their comrades. Pilling was sent to his room, where he probably will be laid up for a few days. Their cases will be heard in court to-morrow. Patrolman McElroy is seriously injured about the head, while Officers Murray and Corcoran are injured about the head and body.

Chief Cloyes, while expressing sorrow at the occurrence, stated that he had been very lenient with the students in times past and warned them at the request of the Harvard authorities that they must remain in the college yard to-night.

Attacked by Fighting Dogs.

RAHWAY, N. J., June 10.—Frank Bagley had his leg badly lacerated this evening in the Post Office lobby by several dogs, which were fighting. Bagley had just reached Rahway from New-York, and was waiting at the call window of the Post Office for his mail. The dogs were disowned by all present. The wound was cauterized, and Mr. Bagley was taken to his home.

Lightning Shatters a Park Elm.

At the height of the storm yesterday forenoon one of the largest and finest elm trees on the Mall, Central Park, was struck by lightning and completely shattered.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT UNION.

Fourth Annual Congress Held in Albany Yesterday.

ALBANY, June 10.—The fourth annual congress of the National Provident Union was opened here to-day with about 125 delegates, representing ten States. The officers chosen were:

Speaker—C. Hull Grant of Brooklyn; Clerk—James F. Keenan of Brooklyn; Sergeant at Arms—Charles Knappman of New-York; Doorkeeper—Charles Whitmore of New-York; Chaplain—The Rev. D. W. C. McCall of South Carolina.

President Edward S. Peck read his annual message. He states that while no very active steps have been taken to increase the membership, some very satisfactory gains have been made. Ten new councils have been instituted and 976 provident grade citizens initiated.

He suggests several steps be taken for the improvement of the order. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, William Naegel, shows receipts and disbursements to be as follows:

Provident fund, receipts	$129,538
Disbursements	127,000
General fund, receipts	13,200
Disbursements	859

The bill proposing to pay members of the Auditing Committee $3 a day for each day's work was killed on third reading.

A bill which proposed to strike out the three-thousand-dollar policy of the order was lost.

NIAGARA'S LATEST MYSTERY.

Police Think No One Went over the Falls on Monday.

NIAGARA FALLS, June 10.—George Iback, who was reported to have gone over the Falls on Monday, lived in Buffalo for a year, and since April last was a solicitor for the Indianapolis Hotel Register Company. His father lives near Idlewood. For some time Iback went under the name of George Wilson, giving as a reason that he did not like his own name.

The police are convinced that Iback and Henderson are one and the same. Wilson's description is identical with that of Iback and Henderson. He went to Buffalo on Monday, and the same evening returned to the Falls with a bicycle which he had rented in the city, and which he offered for sale.

He went to Goat Island, and at 7:45 o'clock the story of a man going over the Falls was reported by the man calling himself Henderson. The police assert that the story was manufactured.

MR. MORGAN BACK FROM EUROPE.

Goes to His Summer Home and Will Be at His Office To-day.

J. Pierpont Morgan reached home from Europe on the steamship Teutonic yesterday morning. Friends went down the bay on his yacht Corsair to meet him, but he remained on the steamship until she reached her pier. Mr. Morgan, when he disembarked, returned to all questions of reporters the same answer: "I have nothing to say."

When asked if he did not apprehend financial trouble in the event of the nomination of Major McKinley for President, he said: "Mr. McKinley is not yet nominated."

Mr. Morgan boarded the Corsair with his family soon after the Teutonic reached her pier, and proceeded up the Hudson to his Summer residence at Highland Falls, just this side of West Point. He said he would probably be at his office in Wall Street to-day.

BURGLARY AT MILITARY ACADEMY.

The Cadet Commissary at West Point Broken Into.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 10.—The cadet commissary was entered by burglars some time during the night. It is not known how an entrance was effected, as all the windows and doors are protected by heavy iron shutters. A hole was drilled in Capt. Spurgin's safe, where all the funds of the post are kept, but the burglars were unsuccessful in getting at the money, of which at the present time there is a large amount, which is to be distributed to the graduating and furlough classes. Gold, jewelry, and other articles of value were scattered about the store, which indicates that the thieves were frightened away.

A board of survey has been appointed to inquire into the losses, and detectives in New-York have been telegraphed for.

Against Bicycling on Sunday.

ORANGE, N. J., June 10.—The Morris and Essex Baptist Association, which met in East Orange yesterday and to-day, adopted a resolution to-day which severely condemns the use of the bicycle on Sundays. The resolution stated that the association viewed with alarm the spread of Sunday desecration and especially the widespread custom of making the Lord's day one of bicycle riding.

Warrants for Republican Officials.

BOSTON, June 10.—Judge Hardy, in the Municipal Criminal Court to-day, decided to issue warrants against Republican Warden Wennerberg of Ward 9 and W. W. Campbell, who were complained of for an alleged conspiracy to prevent Republicans from voting at the recent caucus in that ward to elect caucus officers and members of the Ward and City Committee. The case is not likely to be tried this week.

Earl Fighting Removal.

ALBANY, June 10.—Attorney General Hancock will give a hearing Saturday on the application of Mortimer C. Earl against George C. England to oust the latter from the office of Clerk to the Ewen Street City Police Court in Brooklyn. Earl is a re-elected, and will contest the legality of his removal.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—The schooner Edward C. Allen True, Capt. John McLaughlin, which had been abandoned, drifted ashore yesterday morning at Edgartown, Mass., with no one aboard. She was bound from Baltimore for Portland, Me., with 1,200 tons of coal, and is owned chiefly by J. P. Drake of Bath. Capt. McLaughlin, his wife, and the crew of the schooner landed safely on No Man's Land, Vineyard Haven.

—A cyclone swept over a portion of Cocke County, Tenn., yesterday and laid waste a tract of land three-quarters of a mile in length and a quarter of a mile wide. It carried trees, fences, telephone poles, and everything in its track. One house was demolished and one of its occupants injured by falling timber.

—The barns and outhouses of J. Fitzgerald, a farmer living five miles from Plainfield, N. J., were totally destroyed on Tuesday night by a fire caused by lightning. The buildings were filled with hay, grain, and farming implements. The loss is $5,000; partly covered by insurance.

—Caspar Hartlein, the murderer of Louisa M. Trebbe, was sentenced to be hanged at the State prison Dec. 3 by Judge John M. Thayer in the Superior Court in Hartford, Conn., yesterday. He was conveyed

striking off the words, "at a ratio of 16 to 1" so that there could be no quibble about a ratio.

Possibility of a Bolt.

No Republican here has yet threatened a bolt, and the failure to indulge in menaces has led to the conclusion that there will be no bolt. That conclusion is certainly premature. Mr. De Young of California says his State will not bolt, but that Colorado and Montana will, and Utah and some other of the Western States may. A. C. Botkin, committee member from Montana, says the delegates from Montana are out and out for free silver, but more conservative than the men of Utah and Nevada, and that they will not bolt if a sound-money plank is adopted by the convention. A. C. Cleveland of Nevada, proxy for Committeeman Enoch Strother, says the delegates will not bolt, but a gold platform will give Nevada to the Democratic silver plank and candidate. Col. Trumbo says Utah is for free silver, but will not bolt. O. J. Saulsbury, National Committeeman, says he thinks Utah will not bolt "unless they become excited by some event."

This makes it look as if Colorado would lead the bolting, if a bolt there is to be, and that the following of Mr. Teller, if he insists upon going out, will be reluctant and not large. The local silver sentiment is hopeful of the worst and is encouraging every tendency to desertion, but the local silver men are chiefly Democrats, and their efforts to bring about the exciting "event" suggested by Mr. Saulsbury, is apt to provoke Republican distrust and opposition.

There is little inclination to accept the suggestion of Teller's nomination by bolting Republicans as cause for alarm, and the general opinion is that Teller's nomination in that way would kill his candidacy in the Democratic Convention if there had ever been any probability that the Democratic Party would repeat the Greeley experiment of 1872.

The Fight for Gold.

Senator Lodge has telegraphed to Committee Member Crane of Massachusetts to call a meeting of all the advocates of the gold standard to arrange for a vigorous opposition to the Indiana money plank. This amazes the silver men, who have just begun to see that the convention will not speak for free silver, and it is possible that persistence in the direction indicated by Senator Lodge will provoke the bolt which might be averted by adopting the Indiana plank shorn of the reference to the ratio of 16 to 1.

As the suggestion for a gold rally comes from supporters of Reed, and Reed supporters are few in number, there is small reason for expecting a gold standard declaration or ever the use of the word "gold" in any possibly "offensive" sense.

Hanna Wants a Compromise.

Mark Hanna is already taking a hand in the financial fight, and has set on foot a strong movement for a compromise. This afternoon he sent for a number of the Southern delegates who are known to be friendly to McKinley, and urged them not to push their demands for a gold plank. He fears a big defection in the West, and the whole power of the Ohio organization will be used from this time on to prevent the absolute overriding of the free-coinage Westerners.

Protection Not Wanted.

The Globe-Democrat (Rep.) and The Republic (Dem.) deal candidly with the situation to-day. The Republican paper, the most influential supporter of that party in this section, demands something as good as the Indiana plank, of which the Missouri plank is a copy, and would take the Massachusetts expression. It says the St. Louis assemblage "must voice the party's sentiment on the financial issue in language which nobody can misunderstand. A failure here would be a needless blunder. It would be a sin against the light. The United States, as a member of the family of civilized nations, must stick to the civilized standard in finance, which is gold." This paper also refers editorially to the Tariff talk about the tariff, and says that it probably will receive during the canvass far less attention than will be given to silver. It expresses the opinion that not one Republican in ten wants a tariff constructed on the lines of the McKinley act of 1890, and asserts that a radical declaration upon the tariff should be carefully avoided.

The Republic (Dem.) discovers a tendency, as expressed by the advance "touts" of the McKinley boom, to juggle with the financial issue and deceive the people with equivocal language. It heaps some deserved ridicule upon Mr. Perry Heath, the advance press agent for Mark Hanna, for saying, in a widely distributed interview, that the construction of the platform "is just a question of phraseology." The Republic naturally looks for a platform that will talk both sides, and the intention declared by the chief of the McKinley literary bureau furnishes some justification for the expectation.

McKinley and Reed.

St. Louis has nominated the ticket already, for in many of the shop windows the pictures of McKinley and Reed hang side by side. The Reed pictures are rather savage in expression. Should Reed accept second place with McKinley, he would furnish a surprise matching only that caused at Minneapolis in 1892 when he forgot some old animosities and cheered and waved his hat for James G. Blaine in the hope of checking an irresistible Harrison boom. Excepting on occasional buttons and in the newspapers, there are no portraits of Allison, Morton, Cullom, or any other candidates to be seen.

The Texas Republicans are in the way of being easily pleased with any financial plank that may be adopted. The delegates of the "Lily White" faction are supplied with silk badges, inscribed with sundry general Republican sentiments. Some of these badges are printed upon yellow silk, and others upon white silk. The yellow badges are for use as long as the gold sentiment predominates. Should the tide turn, the yellow badges will be replaced by the white ones. The change could be made without causing the slightest moral distress.

IS THIS A McKINLEY PLANK?

A Monetary Suggestion for the Platform by R. C. Kerens.

St. Louis, June 10.—Each member of the National Committee and the leading delegates on the ground were furnished this afternoon with a suggested monetary plank for the platform drawn up by R. C. Kerens. It reads as follows:

We believe that our money should not be inferior to the money of the most enlightened nations of the earth, and we are unalterably opposed to every scheme that threatens to debase or depreciate our present monetary standard. We favor the reasonable use of silver as currency, but such use should be to the extent only and under such well-defined regulations that its parity with gold as currency can be easily and efficiently maintained.

As consistent bimetallists, we are opposed to the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 as a measure fraught with certain disaster to all commercial interests, destructive to the interest of the wage earner, and, in the absence of international agreement, sure to lead to silver monometallism.

Mr. Kerens is a great friend of McKinley, and the question now asked is, does he represent McKinley's views in this proposed plank?

MANLEY GIVES IT UP.

He Concedes McKinley's Triumph—Reed Will Not Take Second Place.

St. Louis, June 10.—Joseph H. Manley, commander in chief of the Reed forces, of which, by the way, he seems to be the chief component part, has dipped the Reed colors to the victorious flag of the Canton junta.

The votes in the National Committee to-day, showing the drift toward McKinley from many States, undoubtedly led him to prepare a statement, which he sent out promptly, in which he admitted that McKinley will be nominated. It is the first accurate prediction he has made in many months.

Mr. Manley's statement was as follows:

"In my judgment the convention will nominate Gov. McKinley on the first ballot for the Presidency. It is useless to attempt to deny that this will be the result. The action of the National Committee, in its overwhelming vote on the Alabama case, settled conclusively how the respective States which (the members of the committee represent will vote in the convention. Mr. Reed's name will be presented to the convention, and he will be voted for, and I am authorized to say that under no conditions or circumstances can he, or will he, accept the nomination for Vice President, if it should be tendered to him. The great majority of the New-England delegates will be loyal to Mr. Reed, but it is evident that the convention is for Gov. McKinley and will nominate him."

"Joe" Manley did not hear the mutterings indulged in by the Reed men after his abandonment of the Maine candidate became known. He was in the National Committee meeting watching the work of reducing Reed's chances for nomination. When he and Fessenden came out together and passed through the crowd, both were evidently astonished. The cause of their amazement may be surmised, but all that was reported of their conversation was the remark of Manley:

"Well, I'll be jammed, if I ever saw anything like this," and Fessenden laconically responded:

"There never was anything like it."

There may be something to be done hereafter except to nominate a Vice President, but if there is the discovery will be a surprise. McKinley will have a walkover—a nomination by default of opposition—and it is almost settled that the Indiana money plank, slightly modified to get rid of 16 to 1, will be the money plank of the financial platform.

The delegates and shouters who are to come, but who have not yet started, may add gayety to the occasion, but they would save money by staying at home, and their coming cannot greatly change results.

Decorators are at work upon the Morton headquarters, fitting them up at great expense. Before Mr. Platt can get here Mr. Morton will be scarcely more than a reminiscence in this campaign. He is talked of for the Vice Presidency in just the light way of mention in which Fassett and Depew are suggested for the same office. Quay has not yet pulled out, and a Pennsylvania admirer of the "boss" has arrived with the exciting information that $2,500 worth of Quay buttons will be here by Friday, sure.

McKINLEY HAS THE COMMITTEE.

Contests Decided in the Interest of the Ohio Candidate.

St. Louis, Mo., June 10.—If there was any doubt of the strength of the McKinley movement here, it was dispelled to-day when the announcement was made that the 158 cases of contested seats would be heard by the National Committee sitting as a Committee of the Whole. No better evidence was required that McKinley has absolute control of the National Committee.

Chairman Carter was credited with the intention, which he positively disclaimed, of having the contests passed upon by a sub-committee to be named by himself. The McKinley leaders suspected a plan to place obstacles in the path of their man, and last night they insisted upon the programme followed to-day. That the anti-McKinley men practically lost heart as a result of it is shown by the votes on the contests already passed upon in making up the convention call. Previous to the meeting of the committee the statement was made that at least thirty-one members were in favor of the nomination of McKinley. In the cases at once decided upon the regular organization in each district was recognized, the opposition not mustering more than six votes. In many cases, particularly in the South, both sides are composed of adherents of McKinley. It is an easy matter for the committee to ascertain which of the contestants is most likely to be of service to the candidate when the campaign is in full blast.

Some of the colored contestants from the South are much put out by the arbitrary performances of the committee, and are threatening vengeance, but their threats are not regarded more seriously than those of disappointed men ordinarily are.

Members of the committee with whom a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES talked to-day expressed the opinion that all the contests would be settled by Friday or Saturday, and that the question of contested seats would cut no figure whatever when the convention should be called to order. It is not long ago that Messrs. Platt and Quay were credited with the intention of rolling up so many contests that the McKinley men would be swamped. Things have changed mightily since the New-York and Pennsylvania bosses set out to regulate the nomination. It is taken for granted here that all the members of the National Committee will be in line for McKinley before the week is out.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

McKinley Delegates at Large Seated from Alabama.

St. Louis, June 10.—The first session of the National Committee to-day lasted less than an hour. Chairman Carter called the members to order at 12:15, in the clubroom of the Southern Hotel. Secretary Manley called the roll, and Indian Territory alone failed to respond.

Senator Gear was proxy for James S. Clarkson of Iowa, from whom a telegram had been received saying that he had been taken ill at Philadelphia while en route, and might not be able to get here at any stage of the proceedings. A committee having been appointed to prepare resolutions of respect to the memory of ex-National Committeeman W. J. Campbell of Illinois, the list of contests was read.

At this stage R. C. Kerens of this city submitted a resolution providing for the presence at all secret meetings of the committee of representatives of each of the two press associations. This was an infringement of established precedent of the body, but Delegate Isaac Trumbo of Salt Lake supported it in a few vigorous remarks and it went through unanimously.

A motion to take up the question of Territorial representation was ruled out by the Chair, on the ground that the Territories must be reached in proper order, and it was then decided to take up the contests, beginning with Alabama, this afternoon, and a recess was taken until 2 P. M.

The decision to hear the statements of the committees in full meeting, instead of referring to a sub-committee the contests from the respective States concerned, was regarded as a distinct victory for Powell Clayton, representing the McKinley interest on the committee, who advocated this method of procedure.

By a vote of 38 to 6 the National Committee at its afternoon session seated the Buckley, or "McKinley" delegation at large from Alabama, as against the delegation headed by ex-Gov. Smith. Those voting for the Smith delegation were Connecticut, Louisiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, New-York, and the District of Columbia. Secretary Manley afterward said he should have recorded as voting with the minority, which would make the result 38 to 7.

Powell Clayton made the motion seating the Buckley delegates, and the result was a victory for the McKinley element. The contesting delegates from the Sixth Alabama District announced that they withdrew their protest. This allows the McKinley delegates—Daniel Cooper and Isaac Dawson—seats without a protest.

Without considering other contests, the committee adjourned until to-morrow.

COLOR LINE SHARPLY DRAWN.

McKinley Managers Worried by the Action of the Hotels.

St. Louis, June 10.—The color line has been drawn by the hotel keepers of St. Louis, and the Republican committee is struggling with the problem of the entertainment of the many colored delegates and alternates to the convention.

When St. Louis made its successful bid for the convention it was asserted by the politicians who appeared in behalf of the city that there would be no distinctions made by the St. Louis hotel keepers on the score of color. The impression conveyed by some of the St. Louis boomers was that the negroes accredited to the convention would receive the warmest possible welcome. Already the colored delegates who have reached St. Louis have discovered that they are unwelcome guests, so far as the citizens of this Southwestern metropolis are concerned. Hotel after hotel has refused to give them accommodation. The proscription practically amounts to a boycott.

The only ray of sunshine in connection with this display of unfriendliness to the colored brother was seen this morning when the Massachusetts delegation forced a surrender on the part of the proprietors of the Southern Hotel. Two of the Massachusetts alternates are colored men. When the leader of the delegation to-day supplied a list of the names of the delegates and alternates to the hotel people preparatory to taking possession of the costly rooms engaged for the delegation, he was informed that the two colored men could not be entertained. Thereupon the statement was made that, unless the entire delegation, irrespective of color, was provided for, the delegation would go elsewhere for headquarters. This ultimatum resulted in the surrender of the hotel people, and the two Massachusetts negroes will have as good accommodations as their white associates. Their good fortune is envied by others of their race, who, up to this time, have been given the cold shouldeer.

The South Carolina delegation, which is composed in part of negroes, is trying to find suitable quarters. Arrangements had been made at the St. James Hotel for rooms and board, but when the management learned that the party would include fifteen or twenty colored citizens, the contract was canceled. Delegate at Large Webster of South Carolina, who came on to make the final adjustment, is in hot water to-day. He has called on the Business Men's League, and has been assured that als people will be provided for.

Six negroes of the Tennessee delegation arrived here yesterday only to find that they would have to run their chances of getting food and places to sleep. National Committeeman George Whill of Tennessee finally managed to get places for them at an inferior house.

As a result of the reports that are being spread broadcast concerning the annoyances to which the colored delegates are being subjected, the Business Men's League is daily receiving protests from Republicans all over the country. Chairman Gowdy of the Indiana Republican State Committee especially was emphatic in his criticism of the league. The reply to his telegram expressed the willingness and ability of the Hotel Committee of the league to care for all the colored delegates that might come to St. Louis.

Notwithstanding the assertions of the members of the league, the colored men already on the ground are very indignant. J. J. Hill, the colored delegate from Mississippi, was very lavish to-day in his praises of John E. Milholland of New-York, who expressed in a dispatch to him his regret that the hotel men of St. Louis had taken a position of opposition to the colored men, and offering for the use of Mr. Hill and other reputable colored delegates and friends who could not be accommodated otherwise, the use of the special train cars in which the McKinley League of New-York will journey to St. Louis. The special will not arrive here until Sunday night, and Hill and other colored men of importance are in hopes that the situation will be relieved by that time, so that the offer of Mr. Milholland will not have to be accepted. Doubtless the members of the New-York party indulge the same hope. A protest from Richmond, Ind., signed by 300 Republicans, was forwarded to-day to J. N. Huston, the Indiana member of the National Committee declaring against the boycott on negro delegates, and asking that the convention be transferred to some other city. The McKinley leaders, while very much annoyed by the attitude of the hotel people, do not look for any serious trouble as the outcome of the boycott. Some of them say in private that McKinley has the convention beyond the shadow of a doubt, and that while some of the colored brethren may threaten to vote for some one else in an attempt to get even with the McKinley management, whom they hold responsible for the unpleasant state of affairs, they will not cut any figure so far as the general result is concerned.

HOBART'S FRIENDS HOPEFUL.

Second Place Expected—Platt's Package for Manley.

St. Louis, June 10.—The search for a Vice President has begun, and Garret A. Hobart's friends are confident that New-Jersey will be accorded the honor of the nomination.

This means disappointment to many other aspirants, but there were sure to be disappointments in any event.

A package that arrived to-night at the Southern Hotel is exciting the curiosity of many persons. It is about 5 feet high, 7 feet in length, and a foot in thickness. As it stands against the wall, it exposes this inscription:

Painting and frame,
HON. J. H. MANLEY,
Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Mo. (Frank.)
United States Express. Ride on edge.

Under the word "frank" is a frank of the United States Express Company, with the signature of Thomas C. Platt.

Nobody can learn from Mr. Manley what it contains. It is not to be unpacked, so it is assumed that the box does not contain the candidate of the Reed men for Vice President.

OPPOSITION TO FAIRBANKS.

Prominence at St. Louis May Affect the Indiana Senatorial Contest.

St. Louis, June 10.—Indiana is not quite satisfied with the proposition to make C. W. Fairbanks the temporary Chairman of the convention. A protest has come from the veteran Richard W. Thompson, the objection to the naming of Fairbanks being that to elect him to a distinguished place and honor will be to show too much partiality for Fairbanks as a Senatorial candidate against "Riley" McKeen, his competitor.

State Chairman Gowdy of Indiana has come here to see Mr. Hanna about the matter, but it is doubtful whether Mr. Fairbanks and his speech will be sacrificed.

HANNA AND HIS SUITE ARRIVE.

Republicans from Many States Hover Around the Rising Star.

St. Louis, June 10.—A score or more of old friends and acquaintances were at the station to welcome the "head centre" of Major McKinley's campaign, Mark Hanna, when the train from Cleveland pulled in at 7:30 A. M. With him were Gen. W. McKinley Osborn of Boston, the Major's cousin; Myron T. Herrick and Col. Sylvester Everett, delegates from Cleveland; W. M. Hahn of Mansfield, and Oscar R. Meyer of Portland, Oregon.

Mr. Hanna was soon the centre of a group of other distinguished Republicans, which included Samuel Fessenden of Connecticut, M. J. Dowling, President of the Minnesota State League; Henry C. Payne of Milwaukee, and ex-Gov. Fifer and Capt. Tanner, the latter the Gubernatorial nominee in Illinois. There were greetings and handshakes, and then, after a hurried breakfast, Mr. Hanna betook himself to his private room in the McKinley headquarters, on the parlor floor of the Southern Hotel, and conferred with Judge Thompson, to whom he had wired last night asking that quarters be secured for the colored folk, no matter what the cost.

A messenger was sent in quest of J. N. Huston of Indianapolis, who, it is understood, is authorized to speak for Charles W. Fairbanks of the same city, regarding the presentation of the latter's name to the National Committee as a candidate for the Temporary Chairmanship of the convention. Mr. Huston, however, was not to be found for the moment, and Mr. Hanna turned to the task of greeting the crowd that besieged his apartment. Prominent among the callers were Gen. Garrett A. Hobart, delegate at large from New-Jersey, who is regarded as a Vice Presidential possibility; G. R. Manchester, Secretary of the New-York City Republican Committee, and Delegate R. B. Rentfre of Texas.

David Martin Says Sound Money.

St. Louis, June 10.—David Martin, the Philadelphia anti-Quay leader and member of the National Committee, registered at the Planters' Hotel this morning and then went over to the headquarters at the Southern Hotel. En route he expressed the opinion that the platform would declare for sound money without straddle or equivocation. The Eastern Republicans, he added, were not anticipating any bolts or disruption of the convention, and, at any rate, did not propose to give way to fear or worry, no matter what might develop on this line. He added that his belief was that McKinley's nomination would come on the first ballot.

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CLOSING OF THE CONGRESS

VERY QUIET IN CONTRAST WITH OTHER SESSIONS OF THE HOUSES.

The Attendance of Outsiders at the National Capitol Yesterday Unusually Small—Mr. Dingley of Maine Well Satisfied with the Republican Work of Congress—Settlement of the Differences Regarding the Appropriation Bills.

Washington, June 10.—The session of Congress is drawing to a close very quietly, in striking contrast with some of the sessions which have been held at the Capitol. Many of the leading Republicans have already left for St. Louis, and others were to-day preparing to leave to-morrow and at the close of the week.

The attendance of outsiders about the Capitol was exceptionally small for the closing days of the session. A few workers for personal and local bills still hang about the corridors and the committee rooms, but it was generally recognized today that anything carrying an appropriation would be severely scrutinized by Speaker Reed and the Republican leaders in the House.

There were many pleasant leave-takings during the day, as members prepared to separate for the Summer, and no one received more cordial good wishes than Mr. Dingley of Maine, the Republican leader on the floor of the House. His candor and fairness have been as keenly appreciated by the Democrats as has his ability by the Republicans. Mr. Dingley has not been to Maine during the entire session of Congress, and will spend most of the Summer at his home there, except such time as he devotes to promoting the chances of the McKinley ticket. Mr. Dingley spoke with pride to-day of the work accomplished by the Republican majority in the House from the standpoint of Republican policies and purposes. He feels that if the results of the session have not been entirely satisfactory, it has not been the fault of the Ways and Means Committee or the compact Republican majority in the House, but has been due to the lack of party responsibility in the Senate.

Most of the associates of Mr. Dingley on the Republican side indorse his opinion of the work of the session, but one or two of the Eastern members regret that the House did not take a direct vote upon the Senate bill prohibiting the further issue of interest-bearing bonds without the consent of Congress. Mr. Dingley would have liked to have seen the bill rejected upon a direct vote, but he found so much difference of opinion in the Republican majority of the committee that he might not even have obtained a unanimous Republican vote for reporting the bill adversely if he had insisted upon consideration. Western Republicans declared that the issue of bonds was not popular in their districts, and they disliked to go on record by such an indorsement of the Cleveland Administration. Some of them declared that if it came to a direct vote they would vote against the Senate bill, but that they did not care to vote for its consideration.

Representative Russell of Connecticut and Representative Evans of Kentucky were the most outspoken in favor of manfully facing the issue by a direct vote, but they were unable to control the majority of the committee.

The principal business left for consideration to-day was the settlement of the differences between the two houses regarding the District of Columbia Appropriation bill and the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The conferrees regarding the District bill reached an agreement substantially similar to that reached by the conferrees on the Indian bill, continuing the appropriations for sectarian schools in a modified form for one more year. The difference over the Sundry Civil bill related to the public buildings provided for by the Senate, which the House showed extreme reluctance to accept. There were indications of weakening, however, on the part of the House, which may result in the triumph of the Senate regarding most of the items involved.

President Cleveland adhered to his usual rule not to go to the Capitol for the purpose of signing bills without examination, and not to sign any bills after adjournment. This made it necessary for the two houses to continue in session, even at the expense of an occasional recess, while they were waiting for information from the White House that the President had affixed his signature to the appropriation bills. Several local and private bills will probably fail, through the inability of the President to complete their examination before adjournment.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Allen Makes the Usual Humorous Speech Before Adjournment.

Washington, June 10.—Mr. Kem (Pop., Neb.,) was absent from post of duty when the House met at 10 o'clock this morning in further continuation of the legislative day of Saturday, and although there were less than fifty members present, several measures were disposed of without objection.

On motion of Mr. Mondell, (Rep., Wyoming,) the Senate concurrent resolution was agreed to directing the Secretary of the Interior to resume the work of issuing patents to the Union Pacific Railroad Company for lands sold by it to bona fide purchasers, according to the lists supplied by the company. This work was suspended a year ago, and about two and a half million acres of land and 25,000 purchasers are affected.

A bill was passed, on motion of Mr. Williams, (Dem., Miss.,) giving to purchasers of lands along the six-mile grant of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad in Mississippi the preference right of location and purchase for a period of one year.

The following were also passed under suspension of the rules:

Senate bill making Santa Barbara, Cal., a subport of entry.

Senate bill authorising the establishment of a life-saving station on the coast of New-Hampshire.

Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of War to lay out, improve, and maintain roads in the Gettysburg National Park.

House bill making Erie, Penn., a port of entry and transportation.

Upon the consideration of a resolution reported from the Committee on Printing by Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.,) providing for the printing of 5,000 copies of the Bankruptcy bill, Mr. Allen (Dem., Miss.,) made his usual humorous speech at the close of a Congress. He said there had been considerable comment in the newspapers respecting the somewhat unusual silence which had characterized him in this session. "But, Mr. Speaker," he continued, "there has been little in this session of Congress to inspire a Christian man to be loquacious." [Laughter.] He continued:

But I am not the only one who has been silent in these days. There are many of us leaders who are not talking much lately. [Laughter.] An election took place down in my State in the early part of this session which greatly depressed me, filling me with an apprehension that the people were not doing their best in the selection of their public officers, and almost making me despair of the perpetuity of the institutions of our country. [Laughter.]

Mr. Allen said the condition of things politically in the House and country was discouraging. The question had been asked in the gallery the other day: "Which is the Democratic side?" And the answer had to be made: "There is no Democratic side; only a little strip on one side." He said he was impelled to enter upon this explanation by the receipt of a letter from an old constituent, who wrote: "John, you've led the party to defeat, and the people demand a new leader." Mr. Allen denied the assertion made by his correspondent.

"The party never went to defeat while it was following me," he asserted amid laughter. "That came when some of the party left off following me and went off after my friend Tracy of New-York, two or three years ago, when the party ceased denouncing the crime of 1873 as a crime. That was when trouble began on my side of the house. But, Mr. Speaker," Mr. Allen contined, "I am ready again to take the lead. [Loud laughter.] I offer my best services to the party, under a return to those principles by the advocacy of which we used to occupy all the seats on this side and to lap over among the Republicans."

Mr. Allen proceeded to discuss with an approach to gravity some of the questions before the public, in which connection he asserted that the most sensible proposition which had come before Congress was that of Gen. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.,) to cut down all official salaries. It should be remembered, Mr. Allen said, that the country is proceeding under a gold standard, whereby $1 buys as much as $2 used to buy, and to secure a dollar required a man to give twice as much of his labor as before. Instead of accepting this proposition, however, said Mr. Allen, the Congress had gone on making largely increased appropriations for itself and for other objects, "between which we and the people, me and the President, have tried to stand." [Laughter.]

Referring again to the subject of his silence, Mr. Allen said that he was not like another public man, who was generally believed to be a forthcoming candidate for the Presidency. "He has a man in every bailiwick in the United States giving certificates of his views upon financial questions; but he isn't saying a word himself. [Laughter.] These men are authorized to state whatever they want him to say, for he has taken all sides. I have a number of his speeches in my pocket, but I can't tell which one he is standing on."

Mr. Allen said the Republicans were evidently going to select for their candidate a man who had the qualities for which the Colonel of a cavalry regiment selected animals for his troops—"he must turn quick and go fast." [Laughter.] In conclusion he expressed the hope that whoever was chosen would be a man who would not change his views. He alluded briefly to the present occupant of the White House, saying that he believed he stood now for "Americanism"—that was to be his last rallying cry. "Imagine a man standing on that platform, shaking hands in this way"—and Mr. Allen imitated the "pump-handle shake now in vogue in certain quarters."

Mr. Allen having finished, the resolution proposed by Mr. Richardson was agreed to.

The Senate amendment to the resolution providing for final adjournment, fixing the hour for 4 o'clock to-morrow, was agreed to.

President Cleveland's message vetoing the bill to lease the Fort Omaha military reservation to the State of Nebraska for State militia purposes was read and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

At 9:30 o'clock, when the House was called to order for the night session, a dozen members were on the floor. A recess was taken until 10:30, when the enrollment of several bills was reported, and Speaker Reed signed them. At 10:50 P. M. the Sundry Appropriation bill was signed, and then, it being found that the District of Columbia appropriation bill would not be ready to-night, on motion of Mr. Dingley, (Rep., Me.,) about twenty members being present, the House adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow. This brought to an end the legislative day of Saturday, June 6, which extended over a period of 108 hours.

TO ADJOURN THIS AFTERNOON.

Action Taken by the Senate During Yesterday's Session.

Washington, June 10.—In spite of the fact that it was generally believed that this would be the last day of the session, there was a rather slim attendance in the Senate galleries, and the day's proceedings were devoid of interest or excitement. There was also a dearth of Senators present, and whenever a call for a quorum was made, considerable time was spent in looking up the requisite forty-five Senators. There always seemed to be a feeling of doubt in the chamber that such a number could be secured, and a feeling of relief was manifested whenever the quorum was obtained.

The Contempt of Court bill was the greatest bone of contention during the day, and it was finally passed. It divides contempts of court into two classes—direct, commited in the presence of the Court, and all others indirect. Summary punishment is provided for direct contempt. For indirect contempt reasonable opportunity is given the accused to purge himself of such contempt, and to have a trial by jury. Writs of error will lie to the Supreme Court.

Of the two appropriation bills on which the differences between the two houses blocked the way to adjournment, the District of Columbia bill was compromised by continuing the appropriation to sectarian charities, but declaring that no further appropriations for this purpose shall be made after Jan. 30, 1897.

The conferrees on the Sundry Civil bill reported a further disagreement, but just before recess was taken an agreement was reported, the House receding from its disagreement to the Senate amendment providing for the erection of public buildings at Boise City, Idaho; Cheyenne, Wyoming; Salt Lake City, Utah, and Helena, Mon.

The following bills were passed:

Making the city of Erie, Penn., a port of immediate transportation; authorizing the lease of certain islands in Bering Sea for raising foxes; to prevent the transportation of liquors under false names.

The bill increasing the pension of Francis E. Hoover was passed over the President's veto. The latter part of the day's session was occupied by speeches by Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.,) and Mr. Butler, (Pop., N. C.)

A concurrent resolution for final adjournment to-morrow at 4 o'clock was agreed to.

The first ripple on the placid current of inaction at the night session was caused by a motion entered by Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.,) to reconsider the vote by which the Senate to-day passed a bill to increase the pay of letter carriers. Just before 11 o'clock the Sundry Civil bill and several minor bills were received from the House and immediately signed by the Vice President. The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow at 11 A. M.

LETTER CARRIERS' SALARY BILL.

The Measure to Invrease Their Payment Passed in the Senate.

Washington, June 10.—The letter carriers were in a jubilant mood to-night over the passage by the Senate of the bill raising the scale of their salaries. The measure was favorably reported some weeks ago, but has had the steady opposition of the Committee on Appropriations in both houses, because of the expenditure which it would eventually cause.

The carriers have had friends in all the large cities of the country who have appealed to their Representatives and Senators to support the bill, and it has been mainly a question of getting it considered and getting a quorum present when it was considered. Senator Mitchell of Oregon, who made the report in the upper branch, has been watching this opportunity, and seized it to-day at a time when he believed the bill could be got through. His hopes were verified, and the bill would go to the President if similar good luck should attend it in the House. There is little chance of this, in view of the opposition of Joseph Cannon and other leaders, but the bill may be passed at the short session next Winter, when the political arguments against it have lost their force.

The bill increases the maximum annual pay of carriers at first-class offices from $1,000 to $1,200, and increases the maximum at smaller offices from $800 to $1,000. The carriers have insisted that the character of their work, the intelligence required, and the cost of living justified a higher maximum for faithful service than is now granted, if the character of the service is to be maintained.

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VETOED BY PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

The Bill to Lease the Fort Omaha Military Reservation.

Washington, June 10.—The President, in returning to the House without his approval the bill providing for the lease of Fort Omaha Military Reservation to the State of Nebraska for the use of the State militia calls attention to the fact that when this reservation was abandoned and a new site authorized it was provided that the Fort Omaha reservation should be sold. This authority still remained, and in this condition of affairs it was proposed to lease the site, the Government only to "repossess it when the interests of the United States shall require such action."

"As a practical question," he says, "we all know that transactions of this character relating to Government property amount to a permanent alienation, or certainly pave the way for an absolute grant."

He does not think there should be anything done with this valuable property which would in the least embarrass the Government in its sale, and to that extent reimbursing itself for the cost of the new military post, which was plainly contemplated in the law of 1888.

Approved by the President.

Washington, June 10.—The President has approved the act amending the act providing for the protection of the Alaska salmon fisheries; the joint resolution to pay the officers and employes of the Senate and House on the day following adjournment; the act for the relief of Sophia Sparks and Julia C. Sparks of Annapolis, Md., and the bills granting pensions to the following: Henry Prince, the minor children of Patrick F. Reynolds; Rhoda Augusta Thompson, daughter of Thaddeus Thompson, a private in the Revolutionary war; and Eliza Sandford.

THE GOVERNOR COMMENDED.

At the Same Time Civil Service Suggestions Are Submitted.

Albany, June 10.—Gov. Morton to-day received a long communication from the Civil Service Reform Association of New-York expressing its cordial appreciation of the advance the merit system has made under his administration, and asking him to take such steps as may be necessary to give further effect to the civil service provision of the revised Constitution.

The association calls attention to recent decisions of the Court of Appeals construing this Constitutional provision, and suggests that appointments "to all positions in the civil service of the State, in order to be legal, must be made after competitive examination, except where the impracticability of such an examination in the particular case has been affirmatively proved"; and the Governor is requested to classify all places, "so far as practicable," in the competitive schedule of the civil service; to establish a system of registration for the selection of laborers and mechanics employed on all public works of the State; and also to provide for the classification of employes of the larger counties and the appointment of boards of examiners therefor.

The association recommends that "exceptions from competitive classification be confined to officers nominated for confirmation by the Senate, deputies and assistants duly authorized by law to act for and in place of their principals, confidential secretaries or clerks to the Governor, one to each State commission, or department, one principal cashier in each office, chief clerks and reporters in courts, local health officers, chaplains, and positions subject to registration."

To this communication the Governor sent the following reply:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 8th inst., and to thank the Civil Service Reform Association of New-York for its kind expression "of cordial appreciation of the advance the merit system has made under your (this) administration."

The propriety of a new classification of the civil service has already been under consideration, and the several suggestions contained in your communication will receive due attention.

Chauncey H. Dewey of West Branch, Oneida County, has received a civil service appointment as clerk to the Treasurer of the Utica State Hospital at a salary of $50 a month.

George D. Cull of Whitehall, has been appointed from the civil service eligible list a Canal Collector.

TO AVOID LOCKING UP CYCLISTS.

Commissioners Discuss Arrests for Minor Ordinance Violations.

The Police Commissioners had some talk at their meeting yesterday over the case of the young woman Miss Crane who was arrested Saturday night by a policeman of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station because her bicycle lamp was unlighted and was locked up in a cell for an hour or more.

President Roosevelt said it seemed hard that a bicycle rider, arrested simply for having the lamp out, should be placed in a cell along with drunkards and shameless women, especially when the person arrested was a woman. The point he raised was whether it was not possible in cases of this type for a Captain or Sergeant to exercise some discretion rather than have the risk.

All the Commissioners agreed that something should be done in this direction. In the case of scorchers and bicyclists who lead policemen a long chase, however, the Commissioners said they ought to be put in a cell. President Roosevelt spoke of a clergyman of his acquaintance and a lady who were arrested a short time ago for riding their bicycles on the sidewalk. They were taken to the station house, and the Captain, after hearing their excuse, let them go. They found fault with the police man who arrested them, and with the Sergeant who was on duty at the station.

Commissioner Roosevelt would not divulge the name of the clergyman, but he said the case furnished an instance where commanding officers could use their judgment. It was decided to get the views of the Chief as to whether it would not be practicable and possible to avoid putting persons arrested for trifling offenses of the bicycle ordinance into cells, and to provide some other accommodation for them in station houses while they are under arrest and waiting to be released on bail.

MISS BURNS CAUGHT TWO ROGUES.

They Tried to Confuse and Rob Her in Making Change.

Edward Wixson, twenty-one years old, of 2 Vineyard Avenue, Yonkers, and James McKeon, twenty-eight years old, of 22 Jefferson Street, Yonkers, were each held in $300 in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday for swindling Agnes Burns, whose mother keeps a roadhouse at Old Broadway and Van Courtlandt Avenue.

The prisoners, with a third man, who escaped, drove to the roadhouse Tuesday afternoon, and after ordering drinks and cigars tendered Miss Burns bills of large denomination in payment, and then disputed the change. Wixson then asked Miss Burns for a one-dollar bill for small change, kept both the bill and the change, and asked her for a two-dollar bill. Miss Burns had recently been victimized by a similar trick, and she promptly called Wixson a thief.

Wixson ran out with his companions and they tried to get away in their wagon, but Miss Burns ran ahead of them and caught the horse by the bridle. She shouted for help, and two detectives responded.

PRINCETON'S HONOR MEN

ANNOUNCEMENT OF DEGREES, FELLOWSHIPS, AND PRIZES.

Gov. Griggs Created a Doctor of Laws at the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Commencement—Graduating Class of 229—Relative Standing of West Point Graduates—Elmira College, Emma Willard School, and Wells Commencements.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 10.—The one hundred and forty-ninth annual commencement of Princeton College was held in Alexander Hall to-day. The procession, headed by the Grand Marshal, Prof. William Libbey; Gov. Griggs, and President Patton, and followed by the Trustees, Faculty, and graduating class, entered the body of the hall at 10:30 A. M., the parquet and gallery being filled with spectators. The exercises were opened with a prayer, after which Frederick William Loetscher of Iowa delivered the Latin salutatory. The English salutatory was delivered by Albert Howe Lybyer of Indiana. His subject was "The Sons of Liberty."

William Arnot Mather of New-York spoke on "America's Mission," which he interpreted as an attempt to remedy the evils of the world by overcoming the spirit which tends toward compromise with evil. Ralph Barton Perry of New-York delivered an oration on "The Conservative Influence of College Education." John James Moment of Ontario was to have spoken on "An Educational Problem," but was unable to be present owing to illness.

The following Fellowships and prizes were then announced by Elijah J. Craven, clerk of the Board of Trustees:

The Chancellor Green Mental Science Fellowship, John Moore Trout of Delaware; the Classical Fellowship, Louis Herbert Gray of New-Jersey; the 1880 Experimental Science Fellowship, Robert Lincoln Litch of Pennsylvania; the J. S. K. Mathematical Fellowship, Stanly Chester Reese of Pennsylvania; the Boudinot Historical Fellowship, Robert McNutt McElroy of Missouri; the Boudinot Modern Language Fellowship, Edward Hodge Bishop of New-Jersey; the Alexander Guthrie McCosh Prize in Philosophy, William Arnot Mather of New-York; Lynde Debate—First prize, William McNutt McElroy; second prize, Frederick W. Loetscher; third prize, Edward William Hamilton; Baird Prize, John Moore Trout of Delaware; Prize for Delivery, Ralph Burton Perry; Prize for Oratory, John James Moment; Prize for Poetry, Francis Charles McDonald; Prizes for Disputation—First prize, William M. McElroy; second prize, Alexander Nelson Easton; the Class of '69 Prize for Essays, Samuel Robert Spriggs; the Lyman H. Atwater Prizes in Political Science, Edward W. Hamilton; the Frederick Barnard White Prize in Architecture, William W. Potter of Pennsylvania; the Theodore Cuyler Prize in Economics, Albert Howe Lybyer; the Class of '69 Prize in Ethics, John Moore Trout; the Junior Oratory Prizes—First, Wilfred M. Post; second, Charles G. Richards; third, John H. Keener; fourth, John R. Cowan; the McLean Prize, Arthur W. Leonard; the Dickenson Prize in Logic, Robert Cowin of Ohio; the Class of '76 Memorial Prize in Political Science, Milton Floyd Loudsbourow of Ohio; the Thomas B. Wanamaker Prize in English Language, John H. Keener of Pennsylvania; the Class of '61 Prize in Mathematics, Howard Herr Yocum of Pennsylvania; the Francis Biddell Sophomore English Prize, Meade Tyrrell Williams of Missouri; the Southeast Club Prize in Sociology, Joseph William Par, '95, of Mississippi; the Class of '77 University Fellowship Prize in Biology, Alfred A. Doolittle of China; the George Potts Bible Prizes—First prize, Samuel R. Spriggs; second prize, Leroy Kirkman; the C. O. Joline Prize in American Political History, Alfred L. P. Dennis of New-York; the 1870 Junior English Prize, John H. Keener; the 1870 Sophomore English Prize, Howard H. Yocum; the 1870 Anglo-Saxon Prize, Arthur W. Leonard; the New-York Herald Prize in Political Science, Henry Beard Armes of the District of Columbia. The Wood Scholarship and the Freshman First Honor Prize have not yet been awarded.

Three candidates received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy upon examination, and seventeen the degree of Master of Arts upon post-graduate study examination and theses. Nine men received the degree of Master of Arts in course.

In the department of science, two men received the degree of Doctor of Science and five men received the degree of Master of Science.

The following honorary degrees were conferred:

The degree of A. M. on John B. Jackson of the United States Naval Academy; the degree of LL. D. on George William Sheldon of London, England, and the degree of LL. D. on his Excellency John W. Griggs, Governor of New-Jersey. Gov. Griggs responded in a few happy words, expressing his appreciation of the honor conferred on him and assuring the college of his good-will toward her. He also expressed his firm belief in the glorious future which awaits Princeton University.

Edward Strong Vermont delivered the valedictory oration on "Catholicity," after which President Patton addressed a few words to the audience, and the one hundred and forty-ninth commencement of the College of New-Jersey was over. The graduating class consisted of 229 members. The following is the honor list of members of the class of '96:

Honors for General Excellence—Magna Cum Laude, Philip Hudson Churchman, Frank Linley Critchlow, Louis Herbert Gray, Edward Blanchard Hodge, Jr., Frederick William Loetscher, Albert Howe Lybyer, Charles Bell McMullen, William Arnot Mather, John James Moment, Ralph Barton Perry, John Moore Trout, and Edward Strong Vermont.

Special Honors in Particular Departments.—Philosophy—High honors, William Arnot Mather, Albert Howe Lybyer, John James Moment, John Moore Trout, Robert McNutt McElroy; honors, William Dorsey Alexander Nelson Easton, William Edmund Lampe. History, Jurisprudence, and Politics.—High honors, Frederick William Loetscher, Albert Howe Lybyer, Robert McNutt McElroy; honors, Alfred Leroy Dennis, Edward Cole; honors, Jacob Newton Beam, William Henry Musser. English—High honor, Herbert Ure. Mathematics and Physics—High honors, Robert Lincoln Litch, Stanley Chester Reese.

The Princeton colors will remain orange and black. The Trustees rejected a proposition to change them to orange and blue, and the announcement was vigorously cheered.

COMMENCEMENT DAY AT WELLS.

Planting of the Ivy with a Silver Trowel by the Class of '96.

AURORA, N. Y., June 10.—The Rev. T. Edwin Brown of Franklin, Penn., delivered the commencement day oration at Wells College to-day on "A Scholar Reformer—George William Curtis." President W. E. Waters conferred the degrees on the members of the graduating class.

The class day exercises took place in Music Hall yesterday. Miss Gardner, as mistress of ceremonies, made an address of welcome. Miss Williams, the class historian, drolly brought to memory events in the career of members of the class. She presented to the college in the name of '96 girls a stained glass window, which will be placed in the main corridor. Miss Howell, the class President, gave a dissertation on the philosophy of Arthur Hugh Clough. Miss Rossiter read an essay on "Harmony, the Symbol of the Perfected Life." Miss Shere, as class seer, prophesied the futures of her classmates, and Miss Kingsbury, looking at them as they are now, gave her impressions.

The annual ceremony of the planting of the ivy occurred last evening at sunset. Miss Gardner passed the silver trowel into the keeping of the class of '97, whose President, Miss Miles, accepted the charge. Miss Wilkison delivered the ivy oration, and the exercises closed with the college song. In the evening, William H. Sherwood and Miss Clara Barnes Holmes gave a concert in Music Hall, and afterward a general reception was given by the Wells Philharmonic Club.

YALE SENIORS' PETITION GRANTED.

Their Meeting Ground Will Not Be Taken for the Woolsey Statue.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., June 10.—The Yale seniors last week unanimously petitioned the Yale Corporation to change the site of the statue of ex-President Woolsey on the campus, as its proposed location would abolish the meeting ground of the seniors. The corporation has decided to change the new location. The new site is not stated, but the statue will be put in place as soon as possible, and be dedicated June 23.

The following members of the senior class of the Law School have been selected to speak for the Townsend Prizes at the anniversary exercises on June 22: William L. Tibbs of Salt Lake City, Frederic S. Martyn of New-Haven, John L. Hall of New-Haven, and John S. Pullman of Bridgeport.

WEST POINT GENERAL MERIT LIST.

President Cleveland Will Not Be Able to Distribute the Diplomas.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 10.—The Academic Board to-night announced the standing in general merit of the graduating class, as follows:

1, E. R. Stuart, West Virginia; 2, G. M. Hoffman, Pennsylvania; 3, H. F. Jackson, Missouri; 4, —— Callan, Tennessee; 5, T. S. Chappat, Ohio; 6, —— McClure, Pennsylvania; 7, —— Guignard, South Carolina; 8, —— Jerveh, South Carolina; 9, E. Landon, Michigan; 10, —— Eltinge, New-York; 11, —— McNiel, New-York; 12, —— Tracy, Pennsylvania; 13, —— Christian, Missouri; 14, —— England, Arkansas; 15, —— Howard, Texas; 16, —— Hinkley, New-York; 17, G. W. Moses, Ohio; 18, A. P. Berry, Kansas; 19, —— Kessler, Maryland; 20, —— Kirkpatrick, Virginia; 21, —— Stacy, Maine; 22, —— Stodter, Ohio; 23, —— Hagood, South Carolina; 24, —— Grubbs, Kentucky; 25, A. M. Miller, Tennessee; 26, —— Hampton, Ohio; 27, —— Reisinger, Pennsylvania; 28, —— Drake, Pennsylvania; 29, —— Saltsman, Iowa; 30, —— Patterson, Nebraska; 31, —— Morrison, Iowa; 32, F. K. Fergusson, Tennessee; 33, —— Willard, Montana; 34, —— Tupes, Missouri; 35, —— Holbreck, Minnesota; 36, G. H. Shelton, Connecticut; 37, —— Wade, at large; 38, —— Newell, Virginia; 39, —— Brookfield, Pennsylvania; 40, —— Heiberg, Wisconsin; 41, —— Kocherperger, Pennsylvania; 42, —— Bell, Michigan; 43, —— Lott, Kansas; 44, —— Whitman, Kansas; 45, F. G. Smith, Pennsylvania; 46, —— Purdy, Maryland; 47, M. B. Stewart, New-Jersey; 48, —— Lewis, at large; 49, —— King, Massachusetts; 50, —— Russell, Texas; 51, —— Nolan, New-Jersey; 52, —— Pickering, Arkansas; 53, —— Burnside, Ohio; 54, —— Hood, Louisiana; 55, E. J. Burt, Ohio; 56, —— Dallam, Pennsylvania; 57, W. Kelly, Texas; 58, —— Langdon, New-Jersey; 59, —— Summerlis, Louisiana; 60, —— Tebbetts, Massachusetts; 61, —— Boyd, Iowa; 62, —— Wansboro, New-Jersey; 63, —— Evans, Missouri; 64, —— Kerwin, New-Jersey; 65, Whitehead, Texas; 66, —— Goodale, Vermont; 67, —— Chitty, Missouri; 68, —— Hartshorne, New-Jersey; 69, —— Holles, Missouri; 70, —— Kennington, Washington; 71, —— Parsons, Ohio; 72, —— Orton, Arkansas; 73, —— Powers, Kentucky.

The first two graduates are given their choice of the Engineer Corps or any other branch of the service, the next six, ordnance, artillery, cavalry, or infantry; the next eighteen, artillery, cavalry, or infantry, and the remainder, cavalry or infantry.

It had been arranged that the President would deliver the diplomas to the graduating class on Friday, but Mr. Cleveland telegraphed Superintendent Ernst to-day that owing to the delay in the adjournment of Congress he could not be present. Adjt Gen. Ruggles will now have that honor.

The Board of Visitors saw an exhibition drill in field artillery, school of the battery, under command of Lieut. Dyer, this afternoon. The battery was composed of members of the first and second classes. The Chief of Caissons was Cadet King; Chief of Platoons, Cadets Lott, Wade, and Stewart, and Guidon Cadet Landon. The battery was moved up the plains and halted in front of the Board of Visitors, where several evolutions were gone through with. The battery then fired by numbers, platoons, and battery. It was a solendid exhibition, and the board was delighted. At 6:15 o'clock there was regimental parade, in which the battalion of cadets represented two opposing forces. This feature of the day's exercises was a very pretty one and elicited many expressions of praise on the part of Col. Mills, who was in command. This evening there was heavy artillery drill, a siege mortar drill, and military pyrotechnics.

The rain caused seven of the ten field sport events to be postponed until to-day.

ASK FOR $500,000 ENDOWMENT.

Alumni of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute Urge the Trustees to Act.

TROY, N. Y., June 10.—The annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute was held to-day. A resolution was adopted urging the Trustees to appeal to the citizens of Troy, alumni, and friends, for an endowment fund of $500,000. The educational functions of the institute were reported to have never been in better condition. J. M. Knapp of New-York was elected President of the association.

The commencement exercises occurred this evening, the address of the occasion being given by Theodore Voorhees, a graduate of the institute and First Vice President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

Emma Willard School Has 540 Pupils.

TROY, N. Y., June 10.—The commencement exercises of the Emma Willard School occurred this morning at Gurley Memorial Hall. The exercises marked the transition of the institution from the Troy Female Seminary to the Emma Willard School. Among the Trustees present was Mrs. Russell Sage of New-York. The address to the graduates was delivered by President Raymond of Union University. The school has about 200 pupils in the academic department, 240 in the music department, and 100 in the art department.

Andover Alumni Elect Officers.

LAWRENCE, Mass., June 10.—At the meeting of the alumni of Andover Theological Seminary, at Bartlett Chapel, this afternoon, the Rev. P. Davis of Boston presided, and the following officers were elected: Moderator—The Rev. Perley B. Davis; Executive Committee—The Rev. Prof. W. H. Ryder, the Rev. George E. Streeter, Exeter; the Rev. Frederick H. Paige, Lawrence, and the Rev. George H. Cutterson.

Lasell Seminary Graduation Day.

AUBURNDALE, Mass., June 10.—The commencement exercises at Lasell Seminary took place this forenoon, consisting of music, an address by the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks of Boston, the presentation of diplomas to twenty-six young lady graduates by Principal C. C. Bragdon, and the benediction.

The Oldest Woman's College.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 10.—The forty-first commencement exercises of Elmira College, the oldest woman's college in the world, occurred this morning. The Rev. William R. Richards delivered the commencement oration on "The Aristocracy of Learning." The graduates numbered seventeen.

Closing of Mrs. Weil's School.

The closing exercises of Mrs. Leopold Weil's school were held yesterday morning in the school building, 111 West Seventy-seventh Street. The exercises began at 10 o'clock. Those who took part were members of the class which will be graduated next June, and the exercises were in the nature of a farewell by that class to the seniors. Four young women were graduated. They are Miss Bianca Blum, Miss Aimée D. Loeb, Miss Doris Mayer, and Miss Etta Sternheimer. First on the programme was a chorus sung by the school. This was followed by a little play, "Six to One," in which the following took part: Miss Belle Emsheimer, Miss Cappelle, Miss Alma Rosenstein, Miss Gertrude Ullmann, Miss Greenfield, and Miss Jennie Goldsmith. Miss Cappelle then read the address to the graduating class. Mrs. Weil brought the exercises to a close with a little speech, in which she announced the names of those to whom medals and certificates had been awarded for good work. The medal winners are Miss Blum, Miss Alma Rosenstein, Miss Claire Holzman, Miss Elsie Holzman, Miss Lottie Mueller, Edward Goodman, and Rudolph Adler. Among those present were Mrs. A. Oppenheimer, Mrs. Morris Mayer, Mrs. B. Blum, Mrs. Henry Loeb, Mrs. A. Fellman, Mrs. Kempner, Miss Apple, and Miss Rosenstein. Mrs. Weil has just received from the Treasury Department the diploma and bronze medal awarded at the World's Fair for work done by her pupils.

Magistrate Mott's Sympathy.

Magistrate Mott, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday gave money to a woman to buy food for herself and child, and sent the woman's husband, Daniel Maher, to jail for failing to provide for his family. Mrs. Maher, who had her infant with her, said Maher had not given her any money for several weeks, and the child was dying of starvation. "You are a scoundrel," said Magistrate Mott to Maher, whom he ordered to pay his wife $5 a week and to furnish a bond for its payment. Maher could not get the bond and will have to stay in jail six months.

Sunday Boats to New-Haven.

The New-Haven Line Sunday service goes into effect next Sunday and will continue until Sept. 6, inclusive. The steamer Richard Peck will leave New-York at 9:30 A. M., connecting with the steamer C. H. Northam, leaving New-Haven at 3 P. M., affording to passengers from this city a delightful excursion on Long Island Sound by daylight, one of the finest trips out of New-York. The midnight service from New-York and New-Haven of this popular line has been made daily by the new time table.

The World's Best Natural Aperient

Hunyadi János

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

ADDRESS TO UNDERTAKERS

FATHER A. P. DOYLE PLEASES THEIR STATE CONVENTION.

He Tells the Delegates that Clergymen Have a Warm and Kindly Feeling for Them—Election of Officers at the Closing Session—Adjournment to Meet in Saratoga Next Year—Excursions to be Made To-day.

The New-York State Undertakers' Association elected officers at its second day's session yesterday in the Presbyterian Building, in Fifth Avenue, and then adjourned to meet in Saratoga next year. An interesting feature of the day was an address by the Rev. A. P. Doyle of the Paulist Fathers.

The delegates to the convention spent the evening at the Madison Square Roof Garden, and to-day they will make excursions about the city in carriages with their wives and daughters, starting from the rooms of the New-York City Undertakers' Association, at 23 University Place, this morning.

The officers chosen yesterday are:

President—August Eickelberg of New-York; First Vice President—James Bortle of West Troy; Second Vice President—R. A. Shufelt of Brooklyn; Third Vice President—Jesse Young of Ballston Spa; Secretary—C. S. Safford of Camillus; Treasurer—J. W. Lyon of New-York; Sergeant at Arms—J. H. Matthews of New-York.

Trustees—J. Scrimgeour and F. A. Selle of Brooklyn, M. W. Tebbutt of Albany, P. Bender of Rochester, and Jesse Young of Ballston Spa.

Delegates and alternates to the Undertakers' National Convention, which is to be held in Boston in October, were chosen as follows:

Delegates—F. A. Selle, J. Charles Burton, M. W. Tebbutt, F. J. Dougherty, L. Roth, P. Bender, and James Bortle; Alternates—Edwin Bayha, J. T. Gallagher, J. E. McLarney, S. M. Crandell, C. S. Safford, T. W. Coughlin, and C. P. Ryan.

Before adjourning, the convention passed a vote of thanks to the press, one of the delegates calling out, "Particularly THE NEW-YORK TIMES."

The session was an exciting one. It was Brother Farrell's day; and he loves a fight better than he does most other things in this world. If there was an interval of five minutes yesterday during which he was not on his feet, the other members of the convention would like to know when it was.

The subject of the principal controversy of the day was an amendment to the Constitution, introduced by ex-President W. J. Phillips. This amendment provided for the admission to the association of individual undertakers, who live in counties having no organizations.

The discussion began early in the session. It was held in abeyance for a short time, however, to make way for the address of Father Doyle. This was an act of consideration. If Father Doyle had waited until the discussion was concluded, his luncheon would have been delayed until 3 o'clock, when the convention was adjourned. Father Doyle said:

There is a very warm and kindly feeling between the clergy and the undertakers. I do not know that I can say, in speaking of the close relationship that exists between your profession and mine, that you are the younger brother, for one is as old as the other.

Men have always been creatures of body and soul. The clergyman takes care of the soul and the undertaker of the body. Even in pagan times, when the body was looked upon as something to be carted away, the undertaker had his place.

The relationship of the clergy and the undertaker has become closer with the advancement of Christianity. It was the Christian ideal that invested the body of man with the respect now given to it. It is the Christian ideal that represents the body of man as the casket of the soul, the casket of a jewel beautiful beyond compare. It is your duty to care for this casket, whose connection with the soul is more intimate than anything else to be found in nature.

There are teachings of science which say man is a development of the lower animals. I prefer to believe the teaching of the Word of God, that man was a being made apart, and the breath of life breathed into him. This gives a dignity to your profession, a counterpart of that other profession, the priesthood of the soul, A profession which goes back in history to the very beginning, and is as old as the world, must have dignity and character.

When men lived to be 200, 300, 400, or 500 years old, it might have been thought that they tried to cheat the undertaker. But no matter how long they waited it was sure at last to call in first the doctor and then the undertaker. The gate to your profession should be hard to open. The unworthy should be kept out.

"I am glad we have a man of such high position to speak at last a good word for the poor undertaker," said President Eickelberg, as the delegates stood to give Father Doyle a rising vote of thanks.

"I only ask two things," said Father Doyle, as he left the platform. "In your last rites over me, please be sure first that I am dead, and then give me a decent burial."

There was an air of festivity given to the convention yesterday by a man who sat down to the large organ in the hall and played something in the nature of a wedding march just before the session opened.

"Now, do not say it is a funeral march," said James B. Smith of New-York City to the reporters. Mr. Smith was the professional joker of the convention. He was one of those who wore diamond shirt studs. There were not so many diamonds in evidence yesterday as on Tuesday. There is, probably, a mine of them somewhere in or near Brooklyn, for delegates from that city had many. W. H. Newlan's shirt front was decorated with diamonds, and so was that of Frank A. Selle. Several diamonds that were in evidence on Tuesday were retired yesterday behind the folds of long four-in-hand scarfs.

The gathering in of lost articles at the convention began yesterday.

"Some gentleman has lost a photograph," announced President Eickelberg from the chair.

"Is it a lady's photograph?" asked a delegate, eagerly.

It was not, and no one claimed it.

"If any member has lost an umbrella," President Eickelberg went on, reading a written notice, "he can recover it by calling upon J. B. Smith, who buried George Washington, and giving proof."

"Of George Washington?" asked a voice from the floor.

"Proof of ownership and paying charges."

"Of the burial?" asked another voice.

"No; for the umbrella," said Mr. Smith.

"He may have the umbrella," went on the President, "at the close of the convention, if it does not run too hard."

When the convention was fairly at work Brother Farrell had his innings. When he attends a convention he is generally on the losing side, but if the fight has been a good one he is happy.

He began yesterday when the Committee on Individual Membership reported. He only yielded up the ground, right or wrong, inch by inch. He was aided by a persistent minority, and was opposed by an equally persistent majority, led by Mr. Phillips. The convention finally voted to admit individual members.

POLICE CAPTAINS TO BE TRIED.

Charges Against Devery, Martens, and Copeland—Cases Against Sergeants.

The Police Commissioners in executive session yesterday decided to place on trial Police Captains Devery of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, Martens of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, Copeland of the Union Market Station, and Sergts. Liebers, Jordan, McKenna, and Parkerson.

Capts. Martens and Copeland will be tried first, the trial of the four Sergeants will follow, and Capt. Devery will be heard last. Capt. Devery will be tried on the same charges of extortion made against him by Contractor Siegrist, and of which he was acquitted by a jury in the Court of General Sessions. Capt. Martens is accused of having favorably reported a storekeeper's shop for an election polling place for a financial consideration, while a Sergeant in Tremont, in 1891. Capt. Copeland is accused of failing to enforce the excise law. The four Sergeants are to be tried on charges made against them during the Lexow investigation by Mrs. Thurow.

The Commissioners dismissed Policeman Daniel Redner, who has been sent to the penitentiary for six months for accepting a bribe.

James P. Kernochan sent a check for $100 to Detective Sergeant Reap for arresting Andrew Anderson, who stole $6,000 worth of silverware from his Hempstead home last January. The detective was allowed to receive $80, the $20 being deducted for the Police Pension Fund.

It was decided to invest $250,000 of the Police Pension Fund surplus in 3 per cent. New-York City bonds.

MARYLAND CLUB MIXTURE

For Pipe and Cigarette.

2 OZ. Sack 10 Cents. Cigarette paper with each 2oz. sack.

COLONIA TO RACE EMERALD.

Crack Schooners to Meet in the New-York Yacht Club's Regatta.

Some changes have been made in the classification of the yachts in to-day's regatta of the New-York Yacht Club. The Clytie and Iroquois will race in one class, leaving the Colonia and Emerald to fight alone in the big class.

Mr. Hyslop remeasured the Emerald yesterday. Her length now is 90.47, an increase of .96 feet over last year's measurement. It is thought that the Colonia will be very nearly 95 feet. If that is so, Mr. Postley's schooner will have to allow the Emerald nearly two and a half minutes over a thirty-mile course. The yachts will be started at 11 o'clock off Buoy 13. The Regatta Committee will be on Commodore Brown's steam yacht Sylvia. Following are the entries, with time allowances:

SCHOONERS—CLASS 2.—RACING TRIM.

Racing Number.	Boat	Length.	Allowance.
65	Emerald	90.47	..
84	Colonia	..	..

SCHOONERS—CLASS 3.—CRUISING TRIM.

68	Iroquois	82.28	..
50	Clytie	79.46	1.48

SCHOONERS—CLASS 4.

42	Amorita	74.82	..
22	Elsemarie	74.67	0.04

SLOOPS—CLASS 5—CRUISING TRIM.

74	Eclipse	54.99	..
39	Wasp	54.97	..

SLOOPS—CLASS 6—RACING TRIM.

53	Uvira	47.13	..
19	Norota	40.64	7.50

SLOOPS—CLASS 6—CRUISING TRIM.

17	Choctaw	47.08	..
111	Olga	34.76	20.00

MIXED CLASS—CRUISING TRIM.

64	Ramona	105.84	..
94	Wayward	65.58	16.48

In the thirty-foot class, Bayard Thayer has entered his fin-keel Ashai.

LARCHMONT'S MANY RACES.

List of Fixtures for This Season on the Sound.

The Larchmont Yacht Club will give eight races this season for the thirty-footers, the first of which will be sailed July 4. For each race the club will give an appropriate record prize to the winning boat and a like prize to the second boat in each class, if four or more boats start, and a like prize to the third boat if eight or more boats start.

Commodore H. M. Gillig offers two valuable prizes, which will be awarded at the end of the season to the yacht which has won the greatest number of first prizes in her class. The Larchmont Yacht Club offers two prizes to be awarded at the end of the season to the yachts which have won the greatest number of points in their respective classes in such races, the points counting as follows:

The winner in each race shall be credited with four points. The second yacht in each race shall be credited with two points. The third yacht in each race shall be credited with one point. If either yacht in her respective class winning the greatest number of races should also have won the greatest number of points, such yacht will receive the Commodore's Prize, and the yacht winning the second largest number of points will receive the prize offered by the club. In case of a tie for either prize, the tie will be sailed off in a special race.

The programme for the Larchmont season has been arranged by the Regatta Committee, J. F. Lovejoy, Otto Sarony, and H. C. Wintringham, and is as follows:

Saturday, June 20—Spring regatta, open to all classes.

Saturday, July 4—Seventeenth annual regatta, open to all classes; first race of series for thirty-four-foot rating class; first race of series for special thirty-foot class; steamer Albertina for members and guests.

LARCHMONT RACE WEEK.

Saturday, July 18—Open regatta for all classes; second race of series for thirty-four-foot rating class; second race of series for thirty-foot special class; special race for schooners in cruising trim.

Monday, July 20—Special race for schooners in racing trim in one class; special race for schooners in cruising trim in one class; third race of series for thirty-four-foot rating class; third race of series for thirty-foot special class; special race for twenty-one-foot class; race for half-raters.

Tuesday, July 21—Four-oared gig race for "Hen and Chickens Colors," presented by Commodore Gillig; two-oared gig race for "Dauntless Colors," presented by H. B. Seeley; dingy race for "Execution Colors," presented by H. B. Seeley; race for naptha launches exceeding twenty-one foot load water line; race for naphtha launches twenty-one foot load water line and under; race for the "Eastward and Westward Challenge Cup"; tub races and water sports.

Wednesday, July 22—Open regatta for all classes; fourth race of series for thirty-four-foot rating class; fourth race of series for thirty-foot special class.

Thursday, July 23—Race for Class 5 yachts, with cabin trunks; fifth race of series for thirty-four-foot rating class; fifth race of series for thirty-foot special class; race for cabin cats all in one class; race for special twenty-one-foot class; race for half-raters.

Friday, July 24—Schooner race all in one class; race for Class 5 yachts, with flush decks; race for Class 6; sixth race of series for thirty-four-foot rating class; sixth race of series for thirty-foot special class; race for special twenty-one-foot class; race for half-raters.

Saturday, July 25—Open regatta for all classes; seventh race of series for thirty-four-foot rating class; seventh race of series for thirty-foot special class.

Saturday, Sept. 5—Eighth race of series for thirty-four-foot rating class; eighth race of series for thirty-foot special class; race for half-raters.

Monday, Sept. 7 (Labor Day)—Fall regatta, open to all classes; race for thirty-foot special class.

Saturday, Sept. 12—Race for Larchmont Cup for schooners; race for thirty-foot special class.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., June 10.—Passed East—Steam yachts Alicia, Henry M. Flagler; Helvetia, C. O'D. Iselin; schooners Tolnette, R. D. Evans; Naetra, Charles A. Gould; Nooya, E. N. Dickerson, and Irienta, E. R. Ladew.

Passed West—Steam yachts Duquesne, Franklin Brandreth; Nereid, Albert J. Wise; Vision, F. H. Benedict; Ava, Walton Ferguson, and Allegra, Charles M. Pratt; schooner yacht Amorita, W. G. Brokaw; cutter yachts Rocota, Frederick M. Hoyt, and Wasp, H. F. and R. T. Lippitt; raters Musme, J. M. MacDonough; Departure, C. Barnum Seely, and Vaquero III., Herman B. Duryea.

Came to Anchor from Larchmont—Schooner yachts Crusader, S. L. Husted, Jr., and Ramona, H. M Gillig.

Left for the Eastward—Schooner yacht Monhegan, Clark A. Miller.

Cutter yacht Gloriana, J. M. Laselle, left for Boston via Larchmont.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 10.—Schooner yacht Quickstep, William G. Roelker, arrived to-day.

Other yachts in port to-night are: steamers Ballymena, John Nicholas Brown; Formosa, W. H. Fabyn, and Sacanet, Frederic Sheldon; schooner Sea Fox, Alanson Tucker, and sloops Peri, Theodore Zerega; Gulnare, John E. Dwight, and Minerva, Joseph Fletcher.

Mr. Weld Charters Constellation.

BEVERLY, Mass., June 10.—The schooner yacht Constellation, the property of Mr. Bayard Thayer, has been chartered for the season by George Weld, a New-York yachtsman, who will sail the yacht under the colors of the New-York Yacht Club. The yacht is the largest pleasure schooner afloat in the country. It is being thoroughly overhauled and painted at Beverly, and will have many improvements made in the interior arrangements. It will probably go into commission in July.

Martin a Habitual Criminal.

Richard Martin, an ex-convict, thirty-four years old, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Cowing in Part I., General Sessions, to four years in State prison for grand larceny, and was adjudged a habitual criminal, which places him under police surveillance for the rest of his life. Martin, with Louis Goodman and Charles McArthur, April 22, in Oliver Street, knocked down and robbed George H. Carpenter.

STAKE RACE FOR GOTHAM

BEATS HIS STABLE-MATE HORNPIPE IN A LIVELY FINISH.

Intermission Won the Gazelle Stakes for Her New Owner, "Jack" McDonald—Seven Horses Make a Head-and-Head Finish in a Maiden Two-Year-Old Race—Better Starting Yesterday, Owing to the Constant Use of the Machines.

Another of the horses sold out of the stable of A. H. & D. H. Morris won a stake race yesterday. It was Intermission, who now races for J. E. McDonald, the popular layer of the odds, who not only won the Gazelle Stakes, in which his filly raced, but something like $10,000 in wagers. It was not much of a race, for Intermission held her field safe all through the journey and won as she pleased by four lengths from Woodvine, the representative of the Blemton Stables, who found the journey altogether too long to suit her.

There was general surprise when people who left this city and Brooklyn arrived at the track and found that no rain had fallen there. Instead of the muddy track they had expected, there was a track so dry and fast that in the Seagate Stakes, which was won by Gotham, the track record for a mile, 1:41, heretofore held by Longstreet and Rubicon, was equaled by the winner. That race, by the way, brought out one of the prettiest finishes of the season between Gotham and Hornpipe, both of which are trained by William Lakeland, the Wizard of Brighton Beach.

There were a half dozen starters for the race, Hornpipe being the favorite, with Sir Dixon, Jr., a strong second choice in the speculation. Gotham acted as pacemaker, and after Hamilton had managed to open up a lead of a couple of lengths, Hamilton took a steadying pull on him and permitted him to go along at his own rate. The two lengths' advantage that he had gained Gotham held until the horses were well into the stretch. Taral had plainly expected Col. Ruppert's horse to come back to him when the stretch was reached. Instead, Gotham went on about his business in genuine race-horse style. Then Taral got down to a hustle, and, catching Gotham just after the horses struck the homestretch, the pair had a ding-dong finish to the end of the route, running head and head for a sixteenth of a mile. Hamilton use the whip and spur freely on Gotham, and by desperately hard work managed to bring him home winner by a very few inches—three or four, perhaps.

Flynn's starting yesterday was a marked improvement, which was due to the fact that he gave up fighting the starting machines for one day and tried to get the horses away to an equitable start. The lining-up machines are scattered about the track now as thickly as cranberries in a Jersey bog, the Dill machine appearing again yesterday. Flynn was roundly hissed and hooted at for failing to let the horses go at once splendid break made in the third race, directly in front of the stand.

Frank Clarke's bamboo gate was used in the first two races, and fair starts were secured. Maglan got a bad slip for the first race, but, getting away badly—the fault of his jockey, who pulled up just as they started—he was raced so hard to get up to the leaders that he tired in the stretch, and Ferrier and Ameer both beat him out. The trio finished in a bunch, and Maglan, under the circumstances, made the best race of the lot, so that he will do better later on.

Divide nipped the good thing Loyaletta just on the post in the second race, and the "talent" got another facer.

After the two stake races referred to came a hot scramble of five furlongs, in which fourteen two-year-olds faced the start was made with the Dill machine after but three minutes' delay, and was the first of the year at which Flynn has officiated. The machine worked perfectly. The race was a hot one, and resulted in the closest and prettiest finish of the year, Stackleberg, Mistral, Fair Speed, Kensico, Bonnie Bearer, Bannock, and Fair Recluse all being in a bunch. It took the official placing to let the crowd know which of the lot were placed, as the spectators were all at sea in such a jumble. Glimmering was served up as a hot tip, and Riley Grannan backed him down from 6 to 1 before the owner had a chance. Then Glimmering was further "pounded" until 9 to 5 was the best price. Glimmering got tangled up in the struggle, and when Doggett saw he had no chance to win, he pulled up and finished in the ruck, and Grannan went off into a corner and mourned over his previousness in trying to get all the best of the odds.

Volley won the last race cleverly, running all the way from start to finish in the lead, and beating Gold Crest a half length. Benamela was the favorite, and finished third in a field of four. Littlefield rode him.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Highweight Handicap; for all ages. Time—1:17.

1—Fonsetta, Shields's ch. h., 6 years, by Falsetto-Cinderella; 140 pounds, 16 to 5 and even money.....(Doggett)

2—Ameer, J. Kneale's ch. h., 5, 118, 20 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Garner;)

3—Magian, Perry Belmont's b. c., 4, 129, 9 to 5.....(Sims)

Won by a head; a neck between second and third.

Sir Francis, 6, 138, 3 to 1, (Taral;) Runaway, 5, 122, 10 to 1, (Healy;) Maple Prince, 3, 119, 20 to 1, (Hart;) Hurlingham, 5, 114, 12 to 1, (Keefe,) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs; for two-year-old fillies. Time—1:04.

1—Divide, L. Stuart's ch. f., by Rossington-Unite, 110 pounds, 20 to 1 and 7 to 1.....(Sheedy)

2—Loyaletta, C. H. Smith's ch. f., 115, 4 to 5 and out.....(Doggett)

3—Devil's Dream, Marcus Daly's b. f., 110, 6 to 1.....(Taral)

Won by a neck; a length between second and third.

Ellerdie, 110, 7 to 1, (Clayton;) Valeriana, 110, 10 to 1, (Gardner;) Hint, 110, 20 to 1, (Sims;) Collateral, 110, 6 to 1, (Griffin;) Yeoditz, 110, 30 to 1, (Keefe,) and Rarita, 110, 20 to 1, (Conroy,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—Seagate Stakes, $2,000; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:41.

1—Gotham, Col. P. Ruppert's ch. c., 4 years, by Iroquois-Trade Wind, 108 pounds, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Hamilton)

2—Hornpipe, W. Lakeland's b. h., 5, 112, 6 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Taral)

3—Ed Kearney, W. Smith's ch. h., 5, 104, 12 to 1.....(Lambley)

Won by a head; three lengths between second and third.

Sir

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

AMERICAN—Pinafore—8:00.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:00. Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:00.
DALY'S—Prestidigitation—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 P. M. and 8:00 P. M.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Sunshine of Paradise Alley—8:00.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:30.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Vaudeville—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vitascope—Vaudeville—8:00. Roof Garden.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—3:30 and 7:15 P. M. Rice's Evangeline—9:00.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New-York vs. Cincinnati—4:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 M. to 12:00 P. M.
TERRACE GARDEN—Waldmeister—8:00.

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Reformed Church Synod.

CATSKILL, N. Y., June 10.—Next year's meeting of the General Synod of the Reformed Church will be held at Asbury Park, N. J. The Committee on Professorate announced that Dr. Talbot W. Chambers had bequeathed his valuable library to the Western Theological Seminary, and that the Gardner Sage Library had been so largely increased during the past year that new there was need for more space. Dr. Demarest, the first professor from the New-Brunswick Theological Seminary to come to the Synod as a delegate was cordially received. The Rev. Herman C. Vanderwart, Classis of Bergen, was appointed Synodical Delegate to the General Synod of the Reformed Church, which is to be held in Holland. This evening the Synod adjourned to meet at Asbury Park on the first Wednesday in June, 1897.

Lutheran Ministerium in Session.

The one hundred and fifth annual meeting of the Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of the State of New-York was begun in Zion Church, Henry Street, near Clark Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. The regular session of the annual meeting will begin this morning. The Rev. Dr. George C. F. Haas, the President, will deliver the annual sermon. The business of the meeting will be transacted in the afternoon, and the election of officers will be held to-morrow.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	64	66	70
6 A. M.	60	66	70
9 A. M.	65	67	70
12 M.	74	64	69
4 P. M.	73	71	73
6 P. M.	71	73	74
9 P. M.	65	64	68
12 P. M.	63	59	61

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 69.38
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 68.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 67.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 67.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 1.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

To readers of The New-York Times leaving the city for the Summer the paper will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE SESSION OF CONGRESS.

The remarkable and very encouraging revival of business and industrial activity in 1895, following and largely due to the President's memorable purchase of gold for the defense of the reserve fund, reached its culmination a few weeks before the assembling of Congress. Thereafter what would have been under favorable influences only a moderate natural reaction became, owing to the menace of fresh disturbance at Washington, a relapse into a condition resembling that which had prevailed before the beginning of this "glad recovery," if we may use the words of leading Republican journals. What the country needed in its convalescent state was rest. This was clearly perceived by Speaker REED in the House and Mr. ALDRICH in the Senate, both of whom publicly expressed opinions to that effect, the latter, whose influence had been notably effective in the making of the McKinley bill, emphatically opposing any attempt to revise the tariff this year.

The business world saw, however, that the advice of such men would not prevail. A large majority of the House demanded tariff legislation, and Mr. REED was overcome. The attitude of the Senate toward currency questions was regarded with apprehension. It was also foreseen that in a Presidential year the purpose of the parties in Congress would be to gain political advantage rather than to promote business interests by sound and conservative legislation. Business and the industries were inclined to await developments, the prevailing impression being that these would exert a retarding and depressing influence.

The expectations and fears to which we have referred were realized. The proceedings of the First Session of the Fifty-fourth Congress have been characterized by a reckless disregard for the Nation's business and industrial interests; by great extravagance in expenditures, although the Treasury's income was known to be inadequate; by repeated attempts to overthrow the gold standard of the currency; by continued indulgence in heated debate upon international questions involving our foreign relations; by action and promises designed to affect the entire scheme of tariff duties, and, generally, by a desire to disturb the peace. But it should be said that the House has been more respectable and less deserving of censure than the Senate, which has fallen from its high estate to become a reckless, unreasonable, wrangling, and incendiary body of so-called legislators.

The Republicans did not believe that the Dingley Tariff bill could become a law. It was prepared and was "jammed through" the House in less than four hours, simply as a move in the game of politics. As a tariff scheme, it was denounced by the leading newspaper of the party because it increased duties already prohibitory, gave additional bonuses to unlawful combinations, and "accentuated" certain features of the present law which Republicans had declared to be especially objectionable. It did not become a law, but it served to disturb business and the industries. It also gave the silver Republicans in the Senate a most inviting opportunity to pose as highwaymen, demanding the overthrow of the gold standard as the price of any revision of the tariff, and exhibiting their power to prevent in this Congress or the next the passage of any tariff bill not accompanied by silver legislation. Here again the unwise course of the party with respect to the tariff, pursued against the advice of such men as REED and ALDRICH, most unfavorably affected business interests and the public welfare.

As to other important questions, however, the record of the House, while occasionally marred by the narrow politics of the season and by no means of ideal excellence, shines in comparison with that of the perverse and demented Senate. The dominating purpose of a majority in this body has been to break down the gold standard, and to promote that purpose it has sought to embarrass the Treasury and even to compel a suspension of gold payments and bring about virtual repudiation. Although the Government's current receipts have for some time past been insufficient to meet current expenditures under appropriations smaller than those now ordered for the coming year, the Senate has repeatedly refused even to consider any legislative project, good, bad, or indifferent, for the enlargement of the revenue. The passage of the Dingley tariff bill having been prevented by a combination of Republican and Democratic silver votes, the Senate refused to impose an additional tax on beer or to increase the receipts by any other practicable method. Its answer to the propositions of the House, relating to either an increase of income or facilities for the issuing of bonds required for the maintenance of the National credit, was a demand for the free coinage of silver and the degradation of the currency to a dishonorable and fraudulent silver basis. Every one of its votes in this field of legislation was a fresh attack upon the Nation's business and industries.

Refusing to increase the public income, the Senate extravagantly and recklessly enlarged the expenditures, adding millions to the House's appropriation bills, until the total, exceeding $520,000,000, became greater than the sum of the appropriations ordered by any other long session. And then, having passed over the President's veto a log-rolled River and Harbor bill reeking with jobs and calling for expenditures of nearly $80,000,000 directly or upon continuing contracts—expenditures for which bonds must, in all probability, be issued—it passed a bill forbidding the President to borrow! It is admitted that this bill could not be passed at the other end of the Capitol, but the House deserves censure for having failed, owing to the influence of MCKINLEY's followers, to exhibit its opposition by a vote.

The official directory of Congress shows that forty-six of the eighty-nine Senators were elected and are classed as Republicans. The Republican Party was sufficiently powerful in that body to organize its committees. It cannot escape responsibility for much of the Senate's evil work.

The reckless and incendiary tendencies of the Senate were exhibited not only in its treatment of revenue and currency topics, but also in its utterances and action with respect to international questions. After Mr. CLEVELAND had withdrawn the Venezuelan controversy from an excited Congress and insured the consideration of it in a calm atmosphere by a reasonable and deliberative body, the Senate repeatedly disturbed and alarmed the good sense and the business interests of the Nation by its wild invasions of the field of diplomacy and its inflammatory debates upon other propositions affecting our relations with foreign powers. The contagion spread to the House, which also became infected with this jingo malady, and business suffered while the fever prevailed.

Never has a Congress failed so wretchedly to adapt its proceedings, its behavior, and its legislation to the country's wants. The Nation needed rest; its legislators gave it disturbance, tumult, and alarm. It needed economy; they reveled in extravagance. It required above all things the maintenance and defense of its currency standard; its Senate has persistently striven to overthrow that standard and to compel a repudiation of the Treasury's obligations. The session has had one good quality—it was comparatively short.

THANKS TO THE GOVERNOR.

Gov. MORTON has again done a substantial and honorable service to the cause of good government, not less significant than the unpartisan selection of the Greater New-York Commission. He has sustained the State Civil Service Commission in its decision that Special Agents in the State Excise Department must be selected by competitive examinations. This will be a severe blow to the machine, and it is the more important because the machine was confident that it could block, if it could not control, the State Civil Service Commission as now constituted. PLATT had planned a liberal and continuous contribution from the Excise Department to both the military chest and the roster of heelers under his control. He will get neither if this destructive competitive examination is to be enforced.

What does such an examination really disclose as to the capacity of a competitor to run primaries or secure funds or manage conventions? Nothing whatever. No examination papers could be framed that would bring out these essential moral and practical qualifications. Moreover, suppose PLATT could get up a set of questions that would answer his purpose, what reason is there to suppose that the answers would be given proper weight? The State Commission runs the examinations, and it is plainly out of sympathy—and so is the Governor—with PLATT's aims and methods.

As PLATT's aims and methods are distinctly contrary to public policy, as his plan would give us a bad service, as it would corrupt the service on the one hand and party politics on the other, as the whole business is simply a nuisance, we repeat that the Governor is entitled to hearty thanks for putting a stop to it.

"FOR THE PRESENT."

The correspondent of The Commercial Advertiser, which claims with honest pride that "it was the first Republican paper to demand a gold plank," reports from St. Louis that the following is about what will be adopted: "We favor an Administration the members of which shall be favorable to the use of silver as money, and which shall be pledged to send as diplomatic representatives of the United States at the capitals of the nations of the world only friends of silver, instructed to use all honorable means to secure international co-operation in giving silver a larger use as a money metal. But for the present and under existing conditions we believe there should be no departure from the standard of gold, the money metal used by the nations of the earth."

"For the present and under existing conditions." Day after to-morrow, with a change in the weather, what would this pledge be worth? Nothing. If the majority in Congress asked for something different, this would not stop their getting it. If a new Sherman bill, or anything like it, were demanded for the passage of a high-tariff bill, this would not prevent its being granted. It is simply a solemn way of proclaiming, like the jeweler on the Pont Neuf, "One price only, but will dicker."

Moreover, how is "departure from the standard of gold" to be guarded against? The only way to maintain it is to pay every creditor of the United States in gold, if he wants it. With "an Administration" the Secretary of the Treasury in which "shall be favorable to the use of silver as money," would that be done? There are some $155,000,000 of Sherman notes outstanding issued for the purchase of silver bullion. They are redeemable in gold or silver at the choice of the Government. If they are to be redeemed in silver, if gold were refused for a single one of them, the gold standard would not only be "departed from," but practically repudiated. What would be done by such a Secretary of the Treasury?

The adoption of this resolution at St. Louis, or of one substantially like it, would leave the only hope of an honest gold standard in the Democratic Convention. It would also give the Democratic Convention the only chance possible to nominate a winning candidate. On a platform more sound than the Republican platform, and sound, as it is bound to be, on the tariff, the Democratic candidate might win. He could win in no other way.

STICK TO RAPID TRANSIT.

The Rapid Transit Commission should make the meeting to be held to-day the point of departure for a new effort to secure rapid transit for this city according to the purpose of the law under which it is acting, and should not allow itself to be diverted by any scheme, however plausible, of the Manhattan Railway Company. Representatives of citizens of the north side propose to appear before the commission with their demand for continuous trains across the Harlem River, and the Manhattan officers are prepared to meet that demand with suave promises in order to smooth the way for their own demands. But that is a matter with which the Rapid Transit Commission has nothing to do, and it should attend to its own proper business. Continuous trains over the main east side lines of the Manhattan Company and those of the suburban system are the right of the people of the north side now, and are required by law. It is only necessary to have the law enforced; and appeal should be made to the authorities whose business it is to enforce the law, not to the Rapid Transit Commission, which has no power in the premises.

No gracious concession of a compliance with a law that has been defied for two years should have any weight in inducing the commission to look with favor upon the proposition for the enlargement of the elevated railroad system, which the magnates of the Manhattan Company are expected to lay before it at to-day's meeting. What that proposition is to be in substance is already known, and its purpose and effect are pretty well understood. Its main purpose is to hinder and obstruct the real work of the Rapid Transit Commission, which was brought to an unfortunate halt by the late decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court adverse to the routes and plans formerly adopted. That purpose it is the duty of the commission to defeat.

The one argument that has any weight with people in general in favor of new connections, extensions, and third tracks for the elevated roads is that they will relieve the pressure upon those lines and somewhat improve the existing makeshift until something better can be provided. This is delusive. In the first place, the pressure is not so great now as it was two years ago. The elevated roads do not furnish rapid transit, and are used for long distances only because there is nothing better, but a large part of their traffic is for short or moderate distances, and the development of surface facilities has been drawing this off, insomuch that both the pressure and the receipts of the company are much diminished.

The need of rapid transit is greater than ever, but the capacity of the elevated railroads to furnish it is no greater. Give them connections along the ferries and with the bridge and extensions northward, and they may be able to bring up the pressure on their lines again and compete to better advantage with the surface roads for short-distance traffic, but the expansion of population and improvement of property over the uptown areas will still be stifled for lack of rapid transit. While these roads will still fail to afford that boon, they will be somewhat strengthened as an obstacle to furnishing it by other means. For that reason, to grant them what they are now asking will be to increase the difficulty of the task which the law imposes upon the commission—that of providing the city with rapid-transit railroads constructed at the expense of the municipality and forever held under its control. That is the task to which the commission should address itself with renewed vigor.

The Rapid Transit Commission consists of the Mayor, Controller, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and five other members, three of whom belonged to the former commission and had an experience with the Manhattan Company not calculated to beget confidence in its designs. If Mr. Low insists upon his resignation, the vacancy will be filled by a majority vote of the other Commissioners. The concurrence of six members is necessary to authorize any new construction or extension of the elevated roads. It can hardly be that so many—it ought not to be that any at all—will be in favor of delaying and making more difficult the real work of the commission by spending time over the schemes of the Manhattan Company, which are intended to defeat municipal rapid transit.

SHUNTED.

The action of the Congress of British Chambers of Commerce yesterday was not in the line of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's suggestions. That gentleman's scheme was, in the language of the English railroad men, "shunted." Significantly enough, the opposition came from Australia, by far the most vigorous and promising of the children of the empire. A delegate from New South Wales plainly declared that "instead of a customs union, there should be an arrangement for the freest exchange of commodities within the empire consistent with the tariff requirements incident to local government."

Clearly, New South Wales has hold of the question at the right end. It regards tariffs as obstacles to prosperity—more or less necessary, perhaps, but none the less obstacles, and so to be treated. Finally, a resolution was unanimously adopted on the motion of Sir A. K. ROLLITT, President of the London Chamber of Commerce, to the effect that "the establishment of closer commercial relations between Great Britain and the colonies was a subject that demanded prompt and careful consideration" and calling for an "Imperial Conference." This is moderate and conservative and much more in the British vein than Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's portentous suggestion of an "Imperial Council" with jurisdiction over "commercial laws" and "imperial defense."

NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE APPROACHES.

One of the most important public works of the world is now dragging slowly through the tedious but necessary preliminaries which must be arranged wisely and definitely if the work, when fairly begun, is to go on rapidly to a satisfactory completion. That work is the New East River Bridge. It will cost possibly $12,000,000, perhaps more, perhaps less, according as it is or is not wisely planned and ably carried out. It will serve the people of Greater New-York well or ill and it will be a monument to the skill of the men who built it or an object of derision for future generations according as it is well or ill contrived. The work is in good hands and we have confidence in the Commissioners and in their engineer, but we venture a word of advice.

The question to be settled at once is that of the terminals. A public hearing on this question was given by the Commissioners in New-York yesterday and another will be had in Brooklyn to-day. Two principal ideas for the New-York terminus are suggested. The New-York approach is along the south side of Delancey Street, and one plan for the terminus is to turn at right angles about Pitt and Willett Streets and go south a block and a half to Grand Street, where the approach comes to the street grade and where the traffic will enter and leave the bridge. The other important suggestion is to continue along Delancey Street about three blocks further, to Clinton Street, and then, without turning, to reach the grade of the streets in a broad plaza between Clinton and Norfolk Streets.

The first plan seems to have the merit of bringing the entrance to the bridge directly to a number of converging streets—Grand, Division, East Broadway, Gouverneur, and Scammel. Thus the traffic going directly west or going south or southwest would be distributed through these radiating streets. This plan has, however, several distinct disadvantages. To bend the approach at right angles would at once destroy the dignity and beauty of its appearance. Instead of being a noble engineering structure, it becomes commonplace as seen by one approaching the entrance. Another objection is that the bridge approach would thus abruptly turn its back on all New-York north of Grand Street. All the traffic destined for any part of the region north of Grand Street must make a détour to get into streets leading northward. But another objection, practically much more important than either of these, is that the traffic of the bridge would be emptied into a thoroughfare already crowded. Grand Street is 70 feet wide. Into this street it is proposed to disgorge the traffic of another thoroughfare 118 feet wide having wagonways, footways, and car tracks. The congestion that would be produced by thus throwing the traffic of one great thoroughfare abruptly into another can be imagined. One has only to look at the New-York end of the Brooklyn Bridge and see the ignoble and inconvenient arrangement there. All beauty and dignity are lost and all the wagons and foot passengers must struggle through a crowded thoroughfare. Imagine adding to these throngs the crowds who cross the bridge by the cars. This is avoided in the case of the Brooklyn Bridge by taking the railroad passengers across the street by an overhead bridge, but at a tremendous cost in human effort. It would be interesting to compute the amount of work done in a year by the crowds of people who climb up and down the stairs to get to the Brooklyn Bridge cars. No such burden upon the people is to be imposed at the new bridge, but it would be a misfortune if all those who use it should be compelled to pass through a street already crowded.

On the other hand, the plan for a straight approach with a broad plaza lends itself to an effective and dignified architectural arrangement. The traffic would at once spread out over this plaza and distribute itself north, south, and west through the converging streets, reducing the engorgement to a minimum. Another attractive suggestion is made as a natural consequence of this arrangement. It is suggested that two diagonal avenues be cut from this plaza, one northwest to some point near where Fourth Avenue and Third Avenue meet, say, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, and the other southwest to Canal Street and the Bowery. Such avenues would give magnificent approaches to the bridge north and south. This suggestion of the diagonal avenues, however, is no part of the immediate plan, but it would be a natural sequence of the second plan for the bridge approach of which we have spoken.

Without pretending to pronounce a final opinion as to these two plans for the New-York end of the bridge, it seems to us that the argument in favor of the direct approach and the plaza is of such weight that it deserves very careful consideration.

THE SHERMAN STATUE IN THE SENATE.

The Senate on Tuesday gave the measure of its own competency to expend public money upon works of art. It is scarcely needful to say that the result was not encouraging. Senator WOLCOTT brought up the matter by a motion to suspend the payment of the money appropriated for the Sherman Monument until an inquiry could be had. The motion was eminently reasonable. Four sculptors at the head of their profession in this country whose advice had been asked upon the subject had chosen two models as so clearly superior to the rest that their authors should be invited to a second competition limited to themselves. A committee of the Army of the Tennessee, the members of which have no standing whatever as judges of sculpture, had let into this competition two other sculptors whose works had not been recommended by the experts even for third and fourth places, had judged this competition without taking any advice at all, and had finally awarded the design to the sculptor whose original model was rated by the competent judges tenth in merit.

Seeing that the money subscribed by the organization represented by the committee was but one-fifth of the amount appropriated by the Government, and that there was an overwhelming presumption against the justice of the award by which it was to be spent, the case for an investigation was conclusive. It is perhaps not surprising, but it is extremely discouraging, that the motion should have been defeated. From Senator ALLISON of Iowa and Senator MILLS of Texas perhaps nothing else could have been expected than a desire to rebuke the notion that an eminent sculptor was a better judge of sculpture than an eminent Senator, General, banker, or railroad man who had never spent ten minutes in the study of sculpture in his life. But we own to some surprise at the attitude of Senator HAWLEY of Connecticut. He is one of the Senators from whom we should most confidently have expected the civilized view of such a matter. But he took what may fairly be called the hoodlum view of the case raised by this discussion, and he seems to have gone further in it than the Senators who might have been expected to take that view. He held, as a journal which takes that view puts it, that the committee might not be good judges of sculpture, but they were good judges of a statue of Gen. SHERMAN. That is to say, they found the statue they accepted a "better likeness" than the statues the sculptors preferred to it. As a matter of fact, the experts had distinctly declared that inasmuch as any sculptor competent to execute the statue could be trusted to present, in the completed work, an accurate portrait, they had not considered the question of likeness in their award. Any one who has elementary information about these matters, such as Gen. HAWLEY must possess, is aware that a sculptor in submitting to another sculptor a sketch model intended to represent merely the idea of an equestrian group would not think of detailing the features as he should and would do in the completed work. When Gen. HAWLEY declares that what he wants is merely "a popular statue" of SHERMAN "which his old soldiers would recognize at half a mile," he betrays or affects an ignorance of the conditions of a sculptural competition which in him would be remarkable.

It is curious that in such a matter the civilized point of view should be taken by a Senator from Colorado and the uncivilized point of view by a Senator from Connecticut. We observe with pleasure that Gen. HAWLEY's paper is much more enlightened upon the subject than Gen. HAWLEY himself. The Hartford Courant, in discussing the case, observes that "Public sentiment can hardly fail to side with Mr. WARD and his associates, as notable a group of men as their profession can furnish in America." The proprietor of The Courant can evidently find sympathy in the Senate for his views of leaving the decision of the merits of public statues to "old soldiers" rather than to sculptors, but he is not likely to find much among his associates at home.

The residents of Larchmont will now have the sympathy of all cottagers as distinguished from mere boarders, but sympathy is cheap. They have been building up and beautifying their settlement on the Sound for years, firm in the conviction that it was all their own, and that "restrictions" really restrict. They were all acquaintances as well as neighbors, and the only boarders they tolerated were those whom they thought likely to buy land and build more cottages. To accommodate such carefully scrutinized invaders of their domain, a few large boarding houses, at least one of which had some of the features of a small hotel, were countenanced, in a sort of way, and, at least, permitted to thrive. Everything and everybody thrives at Larchmont. But in the evil year of 1895 a big wooden hotel was put up so quickly that it was completed and ready for boarders before many of the cottagers knew that their exclusiveness was threatened, and all last Summer it was filled by a gay crowd of boarders who dressed as well as the "cottagers" and enjoyed themselves in the frank, self-satisfied, and irresponsible way such boarders have. There was no flaw in the title of the land held by the owner of the hotel, but the cottagers were all sure that the law would support them in an effort to suppress it. They held that the covenant upon which the Larchmont Manor Company was founded prohibited the use of any building in Larchmont for "business purposes," and that keeping a hotel is certainly a "business." This seems to apply, however, to boarding houses and small hotels, too. They got an injunction against the owner of the hotel this Spring, but the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has just decided against them. The cottagers will doubtless be as exclusive as ever, but the triumphant boarder will hereafter have his share of the fun at Larchmont.

EXCAVATIONS AT CORINTH.

American Archaeologists Make Some Most Valuable Discoveries.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The work of excavation at Corinth has now been going on for over two months, and will cease for this year after ten days more of excavation.

The work this year was necessarily of a tentative character, and was limited to the digging of trial trenches. We started in absolute ignorance of the topography of Corinth, the one monument of the city that was above ground—the ruin of one of the oldest temples in Greece—having been hitherto without a name.

The area within the city wall, which is still well preserved in a part of its extent, is very large, measuring about two miles from east to west. Where within this area lay the agora, around which most of the temples and other important buildings were grouped, was a question to which archaeologists gave different answers. If some point of the agora or some building, particularly the theatre, could be found, then we would know that we were on the track of Pausanias, who describes the city with considerable fullness. With this hope we dug twenty trenches, some with cross and side trenches. Most of them are fifteen feet deep, and some more than twenty, going down in every case to the original surface.

In the last week we have come to a result which deserves to be communicated to the American public. We have achieved success in the very form in which we would have preferred to have it come. We have found the theatre! This is to us just now more important, even, than a masterpiece of sculpture, because it marks the end of the trial stage of our excavations, and makes a natural close of our first campaign at the same time that it crowns it with success.

If one takes down his Pausanias he will see that one temple is above the theatre and another adjacent to it, with other important buildings near by. It is now clear that what must be done is to lay bare an area including the theatre itself and all its neighborhood. The day of trial trenches being passed, the earth must no longer be carried out of deep trenches in baskets, but a narrow-gauge railroad, with dumping cars, must be employed to carry off the earth in quantity to some little distance, as was done at Troy and as is being done at Delphi. Land also must be purchased, either by us directly or by the Greek Government for us.

Both these things will make a demand upon those in America who are interested in such an enterprise.

It is fortunate that nowhere near the theatre is a single house. What is to be purchased is simply land, and, fortunately again, quite poor land, and a considerable area can be bought for $1,000. It would be better, however, to have a larger area. It would be well for some public-spirited American to make the American School of Classical Studies at Athens a land owner in old Corinth, for in that case the finds of the excavators, according to a law which is now under discussion and likely to be passed, would go to American museums.

It is not at all strange that in the kind of work which we have done hitherto no conspicuous finds have been made. The misses of the trial trenches at Olympia and on the Athenian Acropolis were more conspicuous than their hits. It was only when large areas were laid bare that the soil yielded up its treasures. So, doubtless, it will be at Corinth.

Not that our work has not yielded objects of minor value. Several pieces of sculpture, the best of which is a group composed of a youthful Dionysos, accompanied by Pan and a Nymph; a quantity of very old and interesting bases, which any museum would be glad to have; a considerable quantity of most interesting vase fragments of old Corinthian style; many archaic terra-cotta figurines; and several Roman inscriptions—these make up quite an important result.

But, after all, it is the finding of the theatre that enables us to appeal to the American public to support this work generously. In the excavation of a great city like Corinth, the first object must be the recovery of the buildings. We were glad to find a grave with interesting prehistoric bases, but this was something thrown in—an accidental discovery. The archaic terra-cottas which are now coming to light (one might say in a mass) above the theatre are to us most important, as indicating the proximity of some ancient temple, in which they probably served as anathemata.

For months we have been at the heart of this most interesting ancient city of Corinth in various spots, but at such a depth that even when we seemed near important things we were not able to proceed to the right or to the left. In one of our deepest trenches we seem to have struck the agora itself; but certainty will have to be deferred to another year.

The year, then, ends with a result which is an earnest of greater results to come, and which establishes a claim on the generosity of our friends in America on whom all depends. RUFUS B. RICHARDSON.

CORINTH, May 28, 1896.

Sound Money Democrats to Nominate.

From The Chicago Tribune, June 9.

The honest-money Democrats will nominate a full county ticket at their convention next Saturday night. This question, which has been under consideration for a week or more, was finally settled by the Executive Committee at its meeting yesterday. Sub-committees were appointed to select men who will accept nominations for State Attorney, Recorder, Coroner, Chairman of the County Board, and the various court clerkships. There is not likely to be any trouble about getting suitable candidates for any of the places. Great enthusiasm prevailed at the meeting because of the interest, as evidenced by reports, manifested in the forthcoming convention. A knotty problem confronts the committee in the matter of being able to accommodate the crowd. It is said Central Music Hall will not be large enough to hold nearly all the people who will want to attend.

FREE TRADE ASKED FOR

OR SOMETHING APPROACHING IT WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The Congress of the Empire's Chambers of Commerce Asks for an Imperial Conference to Make Proper Suggestions—The Press of London Differs in Its Opinions of the Scheme Proposed by the Colonies of the Empire.

LONDON, June 10.—The second day's sitting of the third Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the empire was opened in Grocers' Hall at 10 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Joseph G. Colmer, Secretary to the Canadian High Commissioner in London, announced that the Canadian delegates had considered the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Featherston Osler of Toronto, on behalf of the Board of Trade of that city, and had also given consideration to the amendment thereto offered by Sir Donald A. Smith of Montreal, Canadian High Commissioner in London, with the result that they had agreed to amend Mr. Osler's resolution so as to produce a joint Canadian resolution. The motion made by Mr. Osler, he said, recited that it was the opinion of the Congress that the advantages arising from a closer union of the empire would justify an arrangement as nearly as possible in the nature of a zollverein based upon principles of the freest exchange of commodities within the empire consistent with tariff requirements incident to the maintenance of the local government of each kingdom, province, dominion, and colony now forming a part of the British family of nations.

Sir Donald Smith's amendment to this resolution had set forth that the Congress records its belief in the advisability and practicability of a customs arrangement between Great Britain and her colonies and India on the basis of preferential treatment and recommending that her Majesty's Government take steps to bring about an interchange of opinions on the subject between the mother country and the other Governments of the empire.

The amendment which had been agreed upon by the Canadian delegates, Mr. Colmer said, consisted of the addition of a recommendation that her Majesty's Government take steps to bring about an interchange of opinions between Great Britain and the other Governments comprised in the empire, omitting the words "as nearly as possible in the nature of a zollverein," which were embodied in Mr. Osler's motion.

Mr. Henry, delegate from Hobart, Tasmania, opposed the resolution. He thought that the British Government itself ought to take the responsibility of formulating a scheme of union.

Sir William Des Voeux supported Mr. Cohner's amendment. He admitted that it would be difficult for England to initiate a movement for a commercial union, as the mother country was obliged to consider both the masters and the working classes. He suggested the holding of a meeting of the colonial representatives apart from the English to consider the question.

Sir Albert Kaye Rollit, President of the London Chamber of Commerce, eventually proposed a resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Osler, affirming that the subject of closer commercial relations between the United Kingdom and the colonies demanded careful consideration, and that the Congress, therefore, respectfully represents to her Majesty's Government that if the suggestion should be made on behalf of the colonies or some of them, it would be expedient to promote such consideration and formulate some practical plan by summoning an imperial conference which would be fully representative of the interests involved, or by such other means as her Majesty's Government may be advised to adopt.

The resolution was unanimously adopted amid cheers, and the other resolutions on the subject were withdrawn.

Sir Donald A. Smith withdrew his amendment, remarking that Sir Albert Rollit's resolution did not ask any more than it was entitled to demand. Canada, he said, felt that free trade was impossible so long as the boundary of the United States formed a wall of protection against the Dominion.

The annual dinner of the London Chamber of Commerce was held this evening and was attended by many guests, among whom were Sir Mackenzie Bowell, one of the Canadian delegates to the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire; Sir Donald Alexander Smith, Canadian High Commissioner in London; the Earl of Jersey, the Earl of Selbourne, Parliamentary Secretary to the Colonial Office; the Right Hon. George N. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Office; a number of other delegates to the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce, and other prominent persons.

The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, delivered a speech, in which he reiterated his views upon the subject of free commercial interchange between the component parts of the empire. Whether the latter perished like the empires of antiquity, Mr. Chamberlain declared, depended less upon the people of the British Isles than upon the possible action of the Greater Britain, binding the parts of the empire more closely together.

The St. James's Gazette enthusiastically concurs with Mr. Chamberlain in the proposals which he made in his speech welcoming the Colonial delegates to the Congress of Chambers of Commerce, which began its sittings in Grocers' Hall yesterday, but thinks that the movement suggested by Mr. Chamberlain for the formation of a commercial union of the various portions of the British Empire ought to be initiated by the United Kingdom instead of the colonies, as proposed by Mr. Chamberlain.

The Globe, on the other hand, while concurring in the proposal, expresses belief that the proposal should emanate from the colonies.

The Pall Mall Gazette agrees with its contemporaries in the opinion that a commercial union is desirable, but thinks that the establishment of a customs union is very remote, declaring that it will not be reached by the present generation.

The Westminster Gazette takes a decidedly contrary view, condemning the proposal as dangerous, upon the ground that a great many Tories who are clamoring for protection may succeed in palming off such a system upon the country under the guise of imperial federation.

CAPT. WIBORG'S PLEA FOR PARDON.

Petition of the Master of the Horsa Presented to the President.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The petition of Capt. J. H. S. Wiborg, master of the steamer Horsa, for pardon was presented to the President to-day by Wiborg's counsel, Messrs. Phillips of Washington and Ker of Philadelphia. The petition was indorsed by nearly all the members of the Senate and House, irrespective of party, and by newspaper men and shipowners along the Atlantic coast. The latter speak very highly of Capt. Wiborg's character.

Capt. Wiborg in his petition says he did not make any concealment of his participation in the Horsa affair. He claims that had he supposed that he was violating any law of this country it would have appeared in evidence, but the petitioner was wholly unconscious of any guilt. No evidence was presented, he says, that he had any knowledge of the expedition when he left the United States, except mere inferences. He calls attention to the fact that he is a foreigner and as an officer of the Horsa obeyed the orders of the charterers.

Capt. Wiborg contends that Federal Judges had held in similar cases that the facts as presented did not constitute military expeditions. Attention is called to the dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court on the ground that Capt. Wiborg did not violate the law of the land. The petitioner thinks it hard that a foreigner who has all his life followed the sea should be punished because he had, through ignorance and without intention, done an act which now for the first time is declared by a majority of the Supreme Court to be a violation of the law.

THE MASCOT PROBABLY LOST.

Nothing Heard of Her Since She Sailed from Baltimore, Nov. 27.

BALTIMORE, June 10.—The families of the crew of the tug Mascot, which left here Nov. 27 with arms and ammunition for the Cuban insurgents, have given up hope of ever seeing the men again.

The Mascot was a large and stanch seagoing tug, destined, it was stated, for duty along the coast of Cuba in the landing of supplies from vessels and other work. She passed out from Cape Henry Nov. 29. Within a few days one of the most terrible gales that have occurred in recent years swept the ocean and the tug is supposed to have foundered. Not a word has been heard of the crew from the day she steamed out of the Capes. The tug was in command of Capt. A. McCready of New-York. The crew included Mate Edward Emory, Chief Engineer M. F. Kersey, Assistant Engineer Louis V. Wheeler, Firemen W. H. Parker, A. B. Thiell, and James Rasmussen; Seamen Charles Olsen and Martin O. Wright, all of Baltimore.

Most of the men left families here, one of the unfortunate women being a bride of four months.

TO BE SHOT FOR REBELLION TO-DAY

Twenty-nine Guerrillas Captured by the Insurgents.

HAVANA, June 10.—Benito Falcon was sentenced to death to-day, and will be shot to-morrow in the Cabanas fortress, for the crime of rebellion.

The military commander at Bermeja, in the Province of Matanzas, reports that a party of twenty-nine guerrillas, who were protecting a number of men engaged in cutting cane yesterday, were surprised by a large force of rebels, and were taken prisoners and carried away. Seventeen of the guerrillas returned, ten joined the rebels, and two are believed to have been killed.

The Spanish authorities are very indignant at the conduct of the American Consular Agent at Cardenas, who is investigating the matter of the burning of the crops and buildings upon an estate in that vicinity which is said to have been the property of a citizen of the United States, and burned by Spanish troops.

MADRID, June 10.—Official denial is given in the Government newspapers to rumors which have been put in circulation that the Government officials in Cuba have opened negotiations with the insurgents and that the hope has been strengthened of the acceptance of mediation by the United States.

LONDON, June 10.—The Standard to-morrow will say, with reference to the suggested mediation between the Spanish Government and the Cuban insurgents, that nothing has happened as yet to induce Spain to accept mediation, especially that of the United States.

DEMANDS OF CRETE'S COMMITTEE.

A Complaint to Ferik Abdullah About Turkish Atrocities.

ATHENS, June 10.—It is learned here that the Cretan Reform Committee has formulated demands which include the economic independence of the Island of Crete, the island to receive half of the customs revenues, which are now paid into the Turkish Treasury. The committee also demands the nomination of a Governor of their own choice under the guarantee of the powers that that official shall hold office for five years.

LONDON, June 10.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Athens saying that the Consuls at Canea, in the Island of Crete, have unanimously protested to Ferik Abdullah, the recently appointed Governor of Crete, against the failure to take prompt action for the prevention of excesses by the Turkish troops, and have informed him that they will lay the matter before their respective Cabinets.

The dispatch also says that the Porte has announced that the report circulated in Athens on the 7th inst. that a band of Kurds had massacred several French, British, and German engineers who were employed on the railway betwen Smyrna and Kessaba is entirely without foundation.

A Drawing-Room at Buckingham.

LONDON, June 10.—The Princess of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, held a drawing-room at Buckingham Palace at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The weather was rainy, but despite that fact quite a large number of persons were present. Mrs. Thomas F. Bayard, wife of the United States Ambassador, presented Mrs. and Miss Allen, Miss Denham, Miss Mitchell, and Mrs. Livingston Schuyler, all of New-York, and Miss Shelley of Alabama.

Viscount Sudley Wins.

LONDON, June 10.—The suit for £15,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage instituted by May Gore, an actress, against Viscount Sudley, heir of the Earl of Arran, was brought to an end to-day the jury returning a verdict for the defendant.

Condensed Cablegrams.

—The Barcelona authorities are detaining in custody forty persons who have been arrested in connection with the explosion of the bomb on Sunday last at the Church of Santa Maria. The Correspondencia asserts that the bomb was thrown by an Anarchist named Changer, who committed the outrage in obedience to orders from the Anarchist propaganda.

—An Armenian spy was assassinated in the vicinity of the Armenian Patriarchate, in Constantinople, on Monday evening by a member of the Armenian Revolutionary Committee. The assassin ran away and was pursued by the police patrol, who, after an exciting chase, shot him dead.

—The Czar, in commemoration of his coronation, has subscribed the aggregate sum of 250,000 rubles to various charities.

CUNNINGHAM CASE UNSOLVED.

Acting Inspector Brooks Still Thinks McCormack Can Be Indicted.

The confusion in which the Mary Cunningham murder case has been thrown by the stories to the effect that the boy, Joseph Ferrone, had confessed to being her murderer, was not in any way dispelled yesterday by the police.

Acting Inspector Brooks still thinks the case against McCormack is strong enough for the Grand Jury to indict him next Monday.

Dr. Walter T. Scheele, the chemist, reported to Acting Inspector Brooks yesterday that his analysis of the scrapings from the finger nails and shirt of McCormack had revealed no traces whatever of blood.

Ferrone is still in the care of the Gerry society, being held as a witness. The police laughed yesterday at the stories published to the effect that he had confessed to Celiano.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—WINDSOR—Theodore M. Pomeroy of Auburn.

—CAMBRIDGE—Judge William L. Learned of Albany.

—HOFFMAN—Assistant Postmaster General Charles Neilson.

—EVERETT—Capt. Theodore F. Kane, United States Navy.

—BREVOORT—Lord Brassey and Lady Brassey of England.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island.

—UNION SQUARE—United States District Attorney W. A. Poucher of Oswego.

—HOLLAND—Col. William G. Rice of the United States Civil Service Commission.

—BUCKINGHAM—Bishop William Crosswell Doane of Albany and Mgr. Doane of Newark, N. J.

MURRAY HILL—Col. H. Trevelyan of England and Clinton B. Davis, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Connecticut.

—WALDORF—Gov. John Gary Evans of South Carolina, John K. Cowen, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and ex-Congressman F. G. Niedringhaus of St. Louis.

COMING EVENTS.

—Commencement exercises De La Salle Institute, at Broadway Theatre, 3 P. M., June 15.

—Flag presentation and raising at Grammar School 86, 9:30 A. M., to-morrow.

—Graduating exercises class of '96 Grammar School 47, 10 A. M., June 24.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Old Dominion, Blakeman, Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Beacon Light, (Br.,) Anderson, Amsterdam May 28, Shields 27, in ballast to Goepel & Trube. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Half Rates to St. Louis Convention.
via Pennsylvania R. R. Tickets sold June 12 to 15.—Adv.

MONEY THE SOLE ISSUE

CONNECTICUT WILL FIGHT FOR GOLD AT CHICAGO'S CONVENTION.

Vigorous Speeches and Platform Utterances at Hartford—Even the Question of Candidates Is Lost to Sight—The Great Necessity Is to Keep the Party on the Right Track—Delegates Favor Russell—The Administration Indorsed.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 10.—The Democratic State Convention to-day devoted its attention to the financial question almost exclusively. Little interest was taken in the matter of Presidential candidates, though the delegates to Chicago all favor Russell. There was manifest throughout the proceedings an earnest desire to secure the right sort of a money plank in the National platform, and the utterance of the convention was absolutely unequivocal. The speakers, too, were emphatic in urging the necessity of placing the party on the right track.

Melbert B. Cary of Ridgefield was Chairman. In his address to the convention, he said:

The issue of the Presidential election of 1896 is not the tariff, although our friends upon the other side, in the hope of reaping advantage from the financial panic which they themselves brought on, are very desirous that the people of the country should consider that the tariff is involved. That question was settled four years ago, when it was the supreme issue, and was decided in our favor by one of the largest majorities that was ever given by the electoral college. We are ready to go before the people at any time again upon that issue, if they desire it; but they do not desire it.

The real issue which is to be decided this Fall, and the one which the business men of the country are determined to have settled, is the one involving the currency of the Nation, the life blood of our domestic and foreign commerce. This is a question, it is true, upon which both parties are somewhat divided among themselves, and for that reason it is of the utmost importance that the Democracy of Connecticut shall announce its views in clear, positive, and ringing tones that shall leave no doubt of its position or of what it proposes to do.

Let us make up our minds what is right, what is honest, what is best for the country, and announce that as our ultimatum. Let us tell the people that we are done with the depreciated silver dollars.

Tell them that a double standard is impossible, that it is a contradiction of terms, merely a trick of words without any meaning; that we do not believe in a double standard in currency any more than in morals or in business; that the only men in business who use a double standard are those who put sand in their sugar and have one standard of weight for buying and another for selling. Let us tell them that all this talk about international bimetallism is a delusion and a snare, and that they might as well attempt to roll back the broad waters of our mighty Connecticut as to induce England and Germany to depart from a single gold standard and adopt the standard of India, China, Mexico, and South America. Tell them that all attempts to regulate by law the actual or intrinsic values of gold and silver are futile and absurd. Let us tell them that they do not wish the Government to make 50 cents worth of silver legal tender for a dollar, and that we do not wish to be compelled to take such money in payment for our wages, our goods, or our crops.

In this very hall four years ago we adopted as our National platform these words: "We demand a safe currency, redeemable in gold, the standard money of the world," thus absolutely committing the party to the single gold standard. Let us fight it out on this line and we are bound to win in the end, for silver monometallism is undemocratic, unjust, and dishonest.

In considering this question we may well follow the advice of that man who has been the leader of our party for the last twelve years. That man who has been our standard bearer three times and has led us to victory; that man of supreme courage, of high statesmanship, and fearless independence, who has earned the gratitude not only of every Democrat, but of every citizen of the land—Grover Cleveland.

Let us heed the teachings of another Democrat, one who for three successive terms was elected Governor of a strong Republican State, and who served in that capacity without leaving a single flaw upon his record—the ex-Governor of Massachusetts William Eustis Russell.

Do not nominate a man who refuses to say where he stands upon this great question of the currency or upon any other question that is vital to the interests of the country. Do not name a man who is a great unknown, the apotheosis of mystery; do not name the darkest horse of the century; do not nominate a tongue-tied Napoleon; do not nominate a man of whom California will approve on a sixteen to one platform. Do not nominate Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde sort of a man for the Presidency.

The issue must be met. It is bound to be settled right, and it is going to be settled now for all time, for this is a question of National honor, a question of the honest payment of the country's debt.

Never since the great issue of slavery was finally decided with the Democratic party questions confronting the State and the Nation been of greater importance than those which demand your consideration to-day, and, gentlemen, the moral side as well as the practical side of all these issues, is with the Democratic party.

In formulating your views and announcing your position, therefore, let no thought of political expediency or cowardly compromise swerve you from that which you know is right.

Make a brave and honest platform, one that will satisfy the old-time Democracy, one that will hold the independent vote, one that will appeal to the young men who are just beginning to take an interest in politics, one that will solidify the Democracy of Connecticut, and nominate as your standard-bearers fearless and upright men who represent principles; then go forth to the conflict feeling assured that sooner or later the people will find out what is right and will reward your efforts with victory.

The various telling points of Mr. Cary's speech were applauded, and there was a hearty round of applause as he sat down.

Chairman Cary called upon Lieut.-Gov. M. Waller for a speech. He made a strong sound-money speech, saying, in part:

The two great political parties of the country meet in their respective conventions to nominate their candidates and formulate their platforms within the next few days. But it will be comparatively of little importance to the welfare of the country who the candidates are or what their platform may be if they fail to declare in plain, straightforward, honest English in favor of gold as the standard coin of the country, and against repudiation in whatever disguise it may appear or form it may assume, or if they fail to put in nomination candidates who can, without denying their records, accept such declaration and pledge themselves, if need be, when they are invested with power, to veto any legislation that proposes to depreciate our currency, repudiate our obligations, public or private, or to make, except for subsidiary use, a silver dollar intrinsically worth less than a dollar in gold.

If the Republicans in their coming convention should on a solid-money platform put Reed or Allison or Gov. Morton, the world would know what the party meant, what its actions purported. But if the Republicans construct at St. Louis a golden platform with golden stairs to climb and put McKinley upon it, with his free-silver record, speeches and letters, the party will be perfidious to both sides, and will not deserve and ought not to receive the support of either.

Ex-Gov. Waller added that he expected to go to Chicago as a delegate, and was prepared for a fight if necessary. The ex-Governor was loudly applauded.

The following is the platform:

The Democrats of Connecticut believe that the fundamental principles of the party, declared by its founder, Thomas Jefferson, and reaffirmed by Jackson, Tilden, and Cleveland, are binding at all times. Among them are the following essential doctrines in the creed of the party:

"The honest payment of our debts and the sacred preservation of the public faith."

"Economy in the public expenses, that labor may be lightly burdened."

"Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state of persuasion, religious or political."

"Freedom of religion."

As a necessary consequence, the honest payment of public debts and the preservation of the public faith and credit require that the gold standard of money, as a measure of value, shall be maintained.

While we favor the most liberal use of silver consistent with the enforcement of a gold standard, we are unalterably opposed to the free coinage of silver, deeming it a device for the debasement of our currency and the compulsory purchase of silver by the Government. Under existing circumstances, to pay public debts in silver coin is repudiation; to pay private debts in the same coin is to rob the wage earner, and to provide for the free coinage of silver means the destruction of legitimate business and great suffering among the laboring classes.

We believe the safety of our National finances requires a system of sound banking, by which a banking currency ample to supply the needs of the whole country shall be created, safely secured, and always and everywhere redeemable in gold.

The purpose of all taxation is revenue. In establishing a system of tariff taxation for revenue, careful consideration should be given to the schedules, with due regard for the cost of raw materials and the interests of labor. We are opposed to any further general revision of the tariff, as tending to unsettle business and deprive labor of employment, and we believe that only such changes should be made from time to time as are necessary to provide revenue.

These revenues should be made equal to the expenditures, and should provide a surplus for the payment of the Federal debt. Expenditures should be governed by economy and simplicity of administration, and should be made with regard to the ability of the people to pay taxes, whether direct or indirect.

We heartily indorse the Administration of President Cleveland, and we especially approve his firm support of the public credit and his exemplification of the Monroe doctrine.

The following were elected delegates to the National Convention at Chicago:

Delegates at Large—Miles B. Preston of Hartford, Lynde Harrison of Guilford, Thomas M. Waller of New-London, and James Aldis of Torrington.

District Delegates—First District, E. D. Coogan of Windsor Locks, Lyman T. Tingier of Vernon; Second District, William Kennedy of Naugatuck, Charles B. Butler of Middletown; Third District, W. H. Shields of Norwich, Frederick A. Morrell of Putnam; Fourth District, Charles P. Lyman of Washington, Michael J. Houlihan of Newtown.

MARYLAND IS SOUND.

A Gold-Standard Plank Adopted by the Democrats.

BALTIMORE, June 10.—An attempt to commit the Democratic Party of Maryland to a free-silver declaration was defeated in the State Convention this afternoon by a vote of 87½ to 29½. Senator Gorman presided. Delegates to the National Democratic Convention and Presidential Electors were chosen as follows: For Delegates at Large—John E. Hurst, Richard M. Venable, John Gill, John P. Poe of Baltimore City; Charles C. Crothers of Cecil County, Edwin Warfield of Howard, Marion De Kalb Smith of Kent, and Charles C. Homer of Baltimore County. They will each have but half a vote in the convention.

John K. Cowen's name was presented amid cheers and hisses, the demonstration continuing for some minutes. Col. James G. Berrell's name was also put in nomination, but he promptly withdrew it. Mr. Cowen's name was also withdrawn by Mr. Tippett, who stated that, while Mr. Cowen represented the most intellectual as well as the most influential business men of Baltimore and had been urged by them to consent to the use of his name, he could not enter the race if it were to be a scramble.

The sentiment in favor of free-silver coinage, which had a mushroomlike growth among the agricultural delegates last night, received a set-back early to-day when Senator Gorman and I. Freeman Rasin began to circulate among the delegates. By the time the Committee on Resolutions had reached its apartment to draft a platform there were but five votes opposed to a sound-money plank. The plank as finally adopted reads:

Believing that the true interests of the people require that the earnings of agriculture and trade and the wages of labor should be so paid in money that is intrinsically worth in all the markets of the world what it purports to be worth, we demand the maintenance of the existing gold standard of value, and, further, that the Government shall keep all its obligations at all times redeemable and payable in money of the greatest intrinsic value and of the highest standard adopted by the civilized nations of the world; and we, therefore, resolutely oppose the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

The five silver men made a minority report, and three of them, Major W. E. Stewart and Frank Turner of Talcott County and Mr. Lynch of St. Mary's County, made addresses urging the adoption of a free-coinage substitute. Without replying to the arguments, Col. Baughman of Frederick, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, moved that the amendment be laid on the table. This was agreed to—87½ to 29½. The platform was then adopted without division.

Rhode Island Committee Organized.

PROVIDENCE, June 10.—The Democratic State Central Committee to-day organized for the year by the re-election of F. P. Owen Chairman, J. E. Conley Secretary, and J. H. Tucker Treasurer.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Frank J. Donaldson.

Frank J. Donaldson, a member of the firm of Donaldson Brothers, lithographers, of 54 Park Street, this city, died at his home, 263 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, after a week's illness. Mr. Donaldson was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, July 9, 1846, and came to this country when but eight years of age.

He enlisted in the Federal Army and went to the war of the rebellion as a drummer boy when seventeen years old. After the war he started in the printing business, and when twenty-six years old was Superintendent in the office of the New-York Printing Company. Later he founded the firm of Donaldson Brothers and retired from business five years ago.

Mr. Donaldson was an Odd Fellow and a member of the Star of Bethlehem, Clinton Commandery.

He went to Europe in 1878 as Honorary Secretary of the New-York rifle team which went to shoot with the Irish team, which was defeated. On this occasion a public banquet was given to Mr. Donaldson in London, at which Lord Spencer presided, and many of the nobility were present.

Funeral services were had for Mr. Donaldson at his home yesterday afternoon. Dr. Strawbridge of the Embury Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church officiated. Mr. Donaldson was buried in Greenwood Cemetery. He leaves a wife, four sons, and two daughters.

The Rev. W. H. Eaton.

W. H. Eaton, one of the best-known Baptist ministers in the State, died at his home, in Nashua, N. H., yesterday morning. His death was the result of an accident which happened last week, when he fell and broke the bones of one leg. Since that time he had gradually failed.

He was born in Goffstown, N. H., Sept. 4, 1818, was graduated from the New-Hampshire Literary Institution of Brown University and the Newton Theological Seminary. He was ordained and settled as pastor of the Second Baptist Church at Salem, Mass., Aug. 10, 1840. He remained there until 1854. In 1856 he went to Nashua. In 1866 and 1867 he was given leave of absence from the pastorate of his church. During that time he raised $100,000 for Colby Academy, at New-London. In the last-named year Brown University conferred upon him the degree of D. D., also the degrees of A. B. and A. M. Dr. Eaton was dismissed from the church in Nashua at his own request, Feb. 1, 1870. During the remainder of that year and in 1871 he served the Newton Theological Seminary as financial agent, and raised for the institution $200,000. From 1871 to 1889, Dr Eaton was the pastor of the Baptist Church in Keene, N. H.

Thomas W. James.

Thomas W. James, the last of the members of the Hudson County bar who practiced when the county was created, died suddenly Tuesday at his home, 61 Claremont Avenue, Jersey City. N. J. He was born in Philadelphia in 1812, and began the practice of law in Jersey City in 1839, immediately after his admission to the bar. He was counsel for the Second National Bank, and was one of the organizers and the first Secretary and Treasurer of the Provident Institution for Savings. He had been for twenty-five years the Senior Warden of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, on Summit Avenue, where his funeral will be held Friday at 2:30 o'clock P. M. He leaves two sons and a daughter.

Obituary Notes.

—The Rev. Dr. W. A. Campbell, the well-known Presbyterian minister and writer, died at his residence, in Richmond, Va., on Tuesday. He had been in failing health since the early part of the year, but his condition was not considered alarming until a few days ago. Dr. Campbell was a man of fine character and unusual natural gifts. He had filled many important pastorates, and was for several years Evangelist of the Synod of Virginia; was for some time Traveling Agent of the Virginia Bible Society, and, on the death last year of Mr. T. D. T. Walford, became Secretary of the society. He was also Secretary of the Peace Conference. Dr. Campbell leaves a wife and five children.

—Henry Dyer, fifty-five years old, who had been for six years an officer of the Supreme Court, died in a sanitarium in Brooklyn early yesterday morning. He leaves a wife, a son, and a daughter. Mr. Dyer served through the war in the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York Volunteers, and after the war was an Excise Inspector, and later a policeman.

—Joseph Hall, principal emeritus of the Hartford (Conn.) High School, dropped dead while entering the building at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Heart disease was the cause of his death. Mr. Hall had been connected with the High School for thirty years.

—The Hon. D. H. MacDonald, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, died there yesterday afternoon.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

—10:15 A. M.—45 Rose Street; Charles Crafke; damage trifling.

—6:00 P. M.—306 East Ninety-fifth Street; Philip Brothers; damage slight.

—7:30 P. M.—2,350 Eighth Avenue; M. F. Miscrue, Hotel Minot; damage, $10.

—7:45 P. M.—93 Clinton Street; Bernard Ankart, tenement; no damage.

—7:40 P. M.—405 East Thirty-fourth Street; Rasida Gilleruclo, cigar store; damage slight.

—8:30 P. M.—110 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; A. S. McIhad & Co., marble yard; no damage.

—9:00 P. M.—266 Mulberry Street; Gaeturo Pompeo, café; damage trifling.

—9:10 P. M.—182 Second Avenue; William Balbach, dwelling; damage trifling.

—9:20 P. M.—52 Oak Street; Samuel Solorwitz, tenement; no damage.

—5:30 A. M.—One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and St. Nicholas Avenue; David Hexter, flat; no damage.

—7:00 P. M.—One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and St. Nicholas Avenue; David Hexter, flat; no damage.

MAY HAVE SECOND PLACE

TALK OF GOV. LEVI P. MORTON FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

New-York Delegates, However, Would Have Him Head the Ticket—Mr. Platt Starts for St. Louis Wearing a Morton Badge—Will Fight Hard, He Says, for the Governor and for a Platform That Declares Specifically for Gold.

There was talk among Republicans last night of Gov. Levi P. Morton as the candidate for the Vice Presidency on the ticket to be nominated at St. Louis next week.

Starting with the authoritative statements of Mr. Manley of Maine that Speaker Reed would not under any considerations be a candidate, it was said that McKinley's managers, who had been so anxious to put Mr. Reed on the ticket, had turned to Gov. Morton as the man who would give the greatest strength. His record as Vice President, his stand for gold, and his strength in New-York State were assigned as the reasons which had brought him to the favorable notice of those who had at first wanted Mr. Reed.

The New-York delegates, however, are for Gov. Morton for the first place, and insist that it will be time enough to consider Vice Presidential candidates when the first place on the ticket has been filled.

Some of the McKinley Republicans of this State who are hostile to Mr. Platt were said to be more than willing to support Gov. Morton, on the theory that his nomination for the Vice Presidency would take him out of the list of Gubernatorial candidates and make a place for some anti-Platt Republican to win.

Mr. Platt started for St. Louis yesterday morning on a train that left Jersey City about 10 o'clock. On his coat was what will probably be one of the earliest Morton badges to be seen in St. Louis. It is a beautiful badge of purple satin, with gold decorations. It bears a raised disk, on which is a photograph of Gov. Morton over a fac simile of his signature.

When Mr. Platt reaches St. Louis with this on his lapel it is understood the Morton campaign will be formally opened in the convention city, and badges of this sort, except that the one worn by Mr. Platt has the word "Delegate" at the top will be distributed among New-Yorkers. Several thousands are ready for distribution.

Mr. Platt smiled as he said good-bye to friends at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He did not look as if he were going to a political gathering which some say is going to give him more trouble than any he has attended of late years. Chairman Charles W. Hackett of the Republican State Committee, also in good spirits; Chairman of the Executive Committee L. Bradley Bell, and Louis F. Payn went with Mr. Platt. The party had accommodations in the car Chicago.

Mr. Platt said he was going to make as hard a fight for Morton and a platform that declared specifically for the gold standard as he knew how to make.

"I am for a gold-standard platform," he said to a group of reporters, "and am opposed to the Ohio idea. That may be interpreted in one way in the East and another in the West. It is not satisfactory to the East. The Republican Party must stand upon a gold platform. I believe that with a gold platform the Republican Party can win easily."

Mr. Platt's car is due to arrive in St. Louis at about 6 o'clock to-night. It is expected that Morton headquarters will be opened and in active use before that time. It is more than likely that the member of the Committee on Resolutions from this State will be Edward Lauterbach, one of the delegates at large, and there is a theory that, looking to this, a currency plank which represents the sound-money idea is already drawn and is now safely packed in the bottom of Mr. Platt's grip-sack. It will be the endeavor of Mr. Platt, Mr. Hackett, and Mr. Odell to impress upon the men who will construct the platform the necessity of taking the Eastern view of the situation.

A delegation of Union Leaguers is going to the convention to-day in a special car over the Pennsylvania Road, scheduled to leave at 2 o'clock. The party includes Cornelius N. Bliss, William Brookfield, Gen. Samuel Thomas, Gen. Horace Porter, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Commissioner Robert A. Wright, Col. W. R. Cruger, Benjamin Oppenheimer, W. S. Baggs, Gen. Anson G. McCook, and Robert J. Lewis.

They propose to do some talking in St. Louis on the subject of politics as it is managed by the Republican machine in New-York County. The seats, as delegates, of Messrs. Bliss, Brookfield, Wright, Collis, Cruger, and Wilson are involved in contests. The National machinery takes the New-York machine view of these contests and seats the Platt men, then there will be an effort to advertise the methods which prevail in this county.

Mr. Brookfield told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday that he expected to act as a delegate.

"I hold the credentials from the officers of the district convention," he said, "and the contestants are the ones who bolted from the regularly called convention.

"I have no doubt Mr. Platt will keep Gen. McCook and myself on the convention if possible, but I do not believe the Committee on Contested Seats will take that view of it. One thing is certain—there will be no one-half a vote to each decision, so far as I am concerned."

Fred S. Gibbs, who is a delegate and is ambitious to serve as William A. Sutherland's successor on the National Committee from this State, met Mr. Brookfield yesterday afternoon on Broadway, near Twenty-third Street. Mr. Gibbs so far conceded that Mr. Brookfield would be seated as a delegate as to ask his support.

"Will you vote for me?" he asked.

"No, I will not," said Mr. Brookfield. "Certainly not, by any means."

"That makes it easy to determine your attitude toward my candidacy, then," said Mr. Gibbs.

"Yes," replied Mr. Brookfield, "there is no doubt on that point. I'm against you."

Then the two discussed other matters for twenty minutes, as if they were the closest of political friends.

"I am in favor of that man who most accurately represents the methods, the ideas, and the principles of conducting politics of the New-York County Republican organization at the present time," said Mr. Brookfield, a little later, "and that man, I think, is Amasa Thornton. He's the most typical representative of the county organization, I can think of. He is my candidate."

WILL CONDUCT THE CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Lauterbach Announces the Committee for County Republicans.

Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, will start for St. Louis this morning with Mrs. Lauterbach. Chairman Lauterbach announced the Campaign Committee of the Republican County Committee last night. It is expected to get to work as soon as possible after the nomination is made by the convention at St. Louis. The committee consists of:

Cornelius Van Cott, George B. Deane, Carles H. Murray, Ferdinand Eidman, John J. Collins, John Reisenweber, George R. Bidwell, Abraham Gruber, T. C. Campbell, Amasa Thornton, Archibald S. Van Orden, and James W. Perry.

Amasa Thornton, with a nice attention to detail, has been made Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Ratification. The campaign Committee will be organized for business within a few days.

Men Desert the Platt Club.

At the meeting of the Patriotic Republican Club of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District last night, William Brookfield was elected an honorary member. Resolutions favoring the nomination of Major McKinley for President were adopted and letters were read from three election district Chairmen of the district who have been affiliated with the Platt club of the district, saying that they approved of the course taken by the Patriotic Club in favor of McKinley, and that they proposed to act with the Patriotic Club in the future. The men were Clarence Fontaine of the Fourth Election District, Isaac Gureau of he Twenty-first, and James Rothschild of the Twenty-second.

Republican National Convention.

Half rates, St. Louis Convention; Pennsylvania Railroad. For the Republican National Convention, to be held at St. Louis, Mo., June 16, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell on June 12, 13, 14, and 15, excursion tickets to St. Louis and return at a single fare for the round trip. These tickets will be good for return passage until June 21, inclusive.—Adv.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Fischer-Hansen—Brokaw.

The beautiful white Brokaw mansion, at Fifth Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street, was the scene of the most fashionable wedding of the season yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, when Miss Elvira Brokaw, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Vail Brokaw, became the wife of Carl Aage Vilhelm Frederick von Fischer-Hansen. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church.

The choir of Dr. Kittredge's church sang the chorus from the "Lohengrin" wedding march as the bridal procession passed down the broad staircase and advanced through the music room to the parlor. The procession was led by the ushers, Arthur W. Little, Buchanan Houston, Benjamin B. McAlpin, Robert Driscoll, John Gould, T. Balcom, and Howard and Irving Brokaw. The bridesmaids followed. They were Miss Owen, Miss Lucy Inman, Miss Marietta Ludington, and Miss Edna Storm, who wore white satin, with overdresses of white mousseline de soie, trimmed with pink and white chiffon. Their veils were of white tulle, and they carried bunches of pink and white sweet peas. The maid of honor followed the bridesmaids. She was Miss Mabel Waters of Michigan. Her dress was entirely of pink.

Then came the bride, accompanied by her father. She was dressed in a very heavy white satin dress, made plain, and with very long court train. Her white tulle veil covered the entire garment. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white orchids.

The procession advanced to the head of the parlors, where, in a bower of white roses and lilies, the minister was waiting, with the bridegroom and his uncle, Col. Emil von Fischer, the best man. The Episcopal service was read, the choir singing when the bridal party kneeled to pray.

A reception and luncheon followed the ceremony. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sage, Mr. and Mrs. William Brookfield, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Pyle, Henry D. Brewster, the Misses

CHAIRMAN GIDEON'S BULLETIN.

League Suspensions and Sanctions for Race Meets.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—Chairman Gideon of the League of American Wheelmen has issued the following bulletin:

State of Wyoming is transferred from Handicap District No. 11 to District No. 13.

Transferred to Professional Class.—P. Nickel, Milwaukee, Wis., on request; W. J. Shrader, Milwaukee, Wis., Clause A; E. J. Lafferty, Milwaukee, Wis., Clause A; Ross Patterson, Philadelphia, Penn., Clause A; E. S. Acker, Philadelphia, Penn., Clause A; Frank J. Pyle, Wilmington, Del., Clause A; C. A. Church, Chester, Penn., Clause A; A. A. Buzzard, Chester, Penn., Clause A; H. H. Maddox, Asbury Park, N. J.; Clause A; A. H. Barnett, Crawford, N. J., Clause A; James Brown, Philadelphia, Penn., Clause A; William Broomfield, Philadelphia, Penn., Clause A; J. G. Smith, Philadelphia, Penn., Clause A; G. E. Wallis, Pocatello, Idaho, Clause A; H. B. Freeman, San Francisco, Cal., Clause A; James Tracey, San Luis Obispo, Cal., Clause A; Hardy Downing, San Jose, Cal., own request; W. B. Gibson, Little Rock, Ark., Clause A; A. R. Mitchell, Williamsport, Penn., own request; K. B. Schmidt, Utica, N. Y., own request; C. E. Willoughby, Philadelphia, Penn., under Clause B; Edward A. Page, Boston, Mass., under Clause B; Louis P. Callahan, Waltham, Mass., Clause B; W. B. Sherer, Manchester, N. H., Clause A; C. H. Craigin, Springfield, Vt., Clause A; J. H. Berwin, Manchester, N. H., Clause A; J. H. Fitzgerald, Goff's Falls, N. H., Clause A; John Nilsson, Minneapolis, Minn., Clause A; Hollis A. Adams, Worcester, Mass., own request; William F. Buse, Buffalo, N. Y., own request; T. F. Rockwell, Chicago, Ill., own request; H. A. Zerbel, Milwaukee, Wis., own request; W. J. Gonzenbach, Chicago, Ill., own request; G. S. Smith, Savannah, Ga., own request; J. K. Munnerlyn, Jr., Jacksonville, Fla., own request; A. E. Smith, Pine Bluff, Ark., own request; Edgar Boren, Dallas, Texas, Clause A; L. M. Johnson, Waco, Texas, Clause A.

For competing under the jurisdiction of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association, and under such conditions as render him a professional by their rules, J. C. Sampson, Calais, Me., is hereby declared a professional in accordance with the agreement between the two countries.

W. A. Elkes, Jacksonville, Fla., Clause A.

Suspensions Reduced.—suspensions placed on the following have been reduced to expire June 13: A. L. McMurtle, E. L. Oakford, Brevoort, Hill School, Pottstown, Penn. Suspension placed upon W. F. Gardiner, St. Louis, Mo., has been reduced to expire June 23.

All cities in Missouri west of Boonville desiring races handicapped will please send blanks to Mr. E. P. Moriarty, Kansas City, Mo., and those east to W. M. Rosborough, St. Louis, Mo.

Suspended.—For competing in unsanctioned races the following are suspended from all track races for sixty days from May 30: James Brown, William Broomfield, and J. G. Smith of Philadelphia, Penn.

For competing in unsanctioned races John Nilsson, Minneapolis, Minn., is suspended from all track racing for thirty days from June 1.

For entering handicap race at Buffalo, N. Y., and refusing to ride, the following are suspended from all track racing for ten days from June 6: F. Peterson, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. Simpson, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. M. Randall, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. H. Allen, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. R. Steenson, Buffalo, N. Y.

For entering races at Buffalo, N. Y., and failing to appear, A. W. Hughes, Buffalo, N. Y., is suspended from all track racing for thirty days, from June 6.

For false entry at Buffalo, N. Y., Clarence V. Horan, Buffalo, is suspended from all track racing for sixty days from May 30.

SANCTIONS GRANTED.

July 4—Denver Athletic Club, Denver, Col.

June 25—Peru Bicycle Association, Peru, Ind.

Sept. 29—Troy, Ohio, Miami County Agricultural Society.

June 20—Young Men's Christian Association, New-Albany, Ind.

June 4—Corning Driving Park Association, Corning, N. Y.

June 12—Brockport S. N. S. A. A., Brockport, N. Y.

June 13—New-York Athletic Club, New-York.

June 13—Young Men's Sodality, Cohoes, N. Y.

June 20—National Interscholastic Association, New-York.

June 23—Young Men's Christian Association, Oswego, N. Y.

June 27—Young Men's Christian Association, Binghamton, N. Y.

July 4—Schenectady County Wheelmen, Schenectady, N. Y.

July 4—F. G. Howland, New-York.

July 4—Canadian-American League, Elgin, Ill.

July 8—University Athletic Board, Lincoln, Neb.

June 17—Westboro Agricultural Society, Westboro, Mass.

June 17—Zoo Park, Springfield, Mo.

July 4—Sam Blumenstell, Hot Springs, Ark.

July 6—Cycle Supply Company, Waco, Texas.

July 4—Warsaw Cycling Club, Warsaw, Ind.

July 4—Louis Imandt, Washington, Ind.

June 10, 17, and 27—Lima Cycling Club, Lima, Ohio.

July 6—West High School, Cleveland, Ohio.

June 18 and 19—W. H. Pickens, Birmingham, Ala.

July 2 and 3—P. M. Childers, Valdosta, Ga.

July 3—A. W. McNary, Mansfield, Ohio.

July 6—Steubenville Turner Society, Steubenville, Ohio.

July 4—R. A. Hooton, Danville, Ill.

July 13—E. F. Redner, Hubbardstown, Iowa.

June 23—Tecumseh Bicycle Association, Tecumseh, Mich.

July 4—Michigan Cycle Club, Kalamazoo, Mich.

July 4—A. G. Matte, Mankato, Minn.

July 4—Young Men's Christian Association, Bay City, Mich.

July 4—Associated Bicycle Clubs, Waterbury, Conn.

June 20—Young Men's Christian Association, Bridgeport, Conn.

June 17—Essex County Bicycle Association, Essex, Mass.

Sept. 7—W. J. Smith, Westfield, Mass.

June 20—Narragansett Wheelmen, Riverside, R. I.

June 13—Rhode Island Wheelmen, Riverside, R. I.

July 4—Henry J. Pote, Lynn, Mass.

June 27—Capitol Wheel Club, Hartford, Conn.

July 4—Wayside Park Club, South Framingham, Mass.

July 4—Osgood & Coolidge, Gardner, Mass.

July 4—James C. Winkle, Lee, Mass.

July 4—Newton Athletic Association, Newton, Mass.

July 27—Rose of New-England Wheel Club, Norwich, Conn.

June 18—Aspen Athletic Park Company, Aspen, Col.

July 4—Arrow Cycle Club, Dubois, Penn.

July 11—Wilmington Bicycle Club, Wilmington, Del.

Sept. 23 and 24—Mercury Wheelmen, Allentown, Penn.

June 20—Catholic Young Men's Archdiocesan Union, Philadelphia, Penn.

June 13—Wax End Wheelmen, Frankford, Philadelphia, Penn.

July 4—Vineland Bicycle Path Association, Vineland, N. J.

July 4—Sahodalica Wheelmen, Morristown, N. J.

June 22—St. Francis' Hospital, Trenton, N. J.

July 25—Harrisburg Wheel Club, Harrisburg, Penn.

Aug. 23—Washington, D. C., Arlington Wheelmen.

July 4—People's Fourth of July Athletic Sports, Philadelphia, Penn.

July 4—Monongahela Cycle Club, Monongahela, Penn.

July 4—Young Men's T. A. Society, South Bethlehem, Penn.

July 4—West Side Wheelmen, West Pittston, Penn.

July 13—Crescent Wheelmen, Jr., Plainfield, N. J.

Attention is called to a change in the rule regarding team races. The rule, as amended, is as follows:

"In a team race the position of all the contestants shall be taken at the end of the race.

"The first man shall count a number of points equal to the number of men starting, the second, one less, and so on."

The rule in regard to official referees seems also to be misunderstood. The rule, as follows, provides that an official referee must be in charge of every meeting.

"An official referee shall be required to officiate at all meets. National circuit referees must be appointed by the Chairman of the Racing Board. The Chairman, members, and representatives of the National Racing Board and the handicappers in their respective States shall be ex-officio official referees, and the Chairman and the members of Division Racing Boards shall be ex-officio official referees within their respective divisions. When it is impossible to obtain the services of an official referee then the referee shall be named by the member of the Racing Board in charge of the district."

COOPER AGAIN WINS.

Does Some Fast Cycle Racing Against Bald at the Rochester Meet.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 10.—Tom Cooper beat E. C. Bald at the race meet of the Rochester Athletic Club twice to-day. The first time was in the quarter-mile open. Both Cooper and William Randall of this city, finished ahead of Bald.

In the mile, open, which was paced, Cooper caught the pacing machine while L. A. Callahan and Bald were fighting for it. Callahan hooked on to Cooper, with Bald next and Conn Baker following. At the three-quarters Bald began to spurt. Cooper tacked onto his rear wheel and followed him through the bunch. When they had pulled clear of the crowd Cooper rode around Bald on the outside and left him by a couple of lengths, winning easily.

There were some accidents, the most serious of which was one which occurred to Arthur S. Lee of the New-York Athletic Club. He was spilled in the mile, open, amateur, landing on his head and going into convulsions. He was taken to a hospital in an ambulance. Late to-night he was reported as doing well, with no internal injuries.

Harley Davidson rode an exhibition quarter in 0:26 3-5. Kuschel and Bauer of the Lakeview Wheelmen, Rochester, rode an exhibition quarter on a tandem in 0:26 2-5, and Jackson and Hume of Syracuse covered the distance in 0:26 flat. The summaries:

Mile Novice.—Final Heat—Won by E. J. Beller, L. V. W.; M. J. Dewitt, Rochester, second; W. E. J. O'Leary, Seneca W., third. Time—2:37 1-5.

Quarter-Mile, Professional.—First Heat—William Randall, Rochester, won; Bald, Syracuse, second; B. K. Smith, New-York, third. Time—0:29 2-5. Second Heat—Cooper, Detroit, won; Charles Werrick, Buffalo, second; C. A. Church, Buffalo, third; F. H. Allen, Syracuse, fourth. Final Heat—Cooper won; William Randall, Rochester, second; Bald, Syracuse, third. Time—0:29 3-5.

Quarter-Mile, Open, Amateur.—Final Heat—I. A. Power, New-York A. C., won; W. Hammer, Syracuse, second; J. Fred Barry, Syracuse, third. Time—0:29 3-5.

Mile, Open, Professional.—First Heat—Bald won; L. A. Callahan, Buffalo, second; W. McIntosh third; W. J. Heifert, Utica, fourth. Time—2:52 2-5. Second Heat—Harley Davidson, Brantford, Ontario, won; Tom Cooper, second; Jay Eaton, Plainfield, N. J., third. Time—2:50 1-5. Final Heat—Tom Cooper won; Bald second, Harley Davidson third. Time—2:18.

Mile, City Championship.—Final Heat—William Conolly won; A. M. Zimbrick second, A. J. Bradstreet third. Time—2:37.

Mile, Open, Amateur.—Final heat—Fred N. Palmer, Rome, won; I. A. Powell, New-York A. C., second; H. Dawson, New-York A. C., third. Time—2:16.

Two-Mile, Professional, Handicap.—Otto Mayo, Erie, Penn., (120 yards,) won; C. H. Callahan, Buffalo, (120 yards,) second; J. A. Newhouse, Buffalo, (120 yards,) third; H. R. Steenson, Syracuse, (180 yards,) fourth. Time—4:44.

Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Final Heat—E. D. Stevens, Buffalo, (80 yards,) won; G. E. Ruppert, New-York A. C., (40 yards,) second; Fred W. Palmer, Rome, (40 yards,) third. Time—2:20.

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Final Heat—J. Smith, (2 yards,) won; G. Y. Webster, (6 yards,) second; W. P. Bruton, (4 yards,) third. Time—0:9:45.

220-Yard Dash.—Final Heat—C. L. Hilbert, Rochester, (8 yards,) won; H. R. Brown, Rochester, (4 yards,) second; J. Smith, Niagara Falls, (4 yards,) third. Time—0:21 4-5.

A CYCLE TEA FOR CHARITY.

The Midwood Club Garden Fete Promises to be a Big Success.

The members of the Cycle Club are anticipating a big success for the cycle tea to be given next Saturday afternoon and evening at the Midwood Club garden fete in aid of the children's ward of the Home for Consumptives. Tea will be served at 5 o'clock. Mrs. Alfred C. Barnes, Mrs. James H. Fuller, Mrs. William C. Wallace, and Mrs. Alexander Robb will preside at the tea tables, assisted by the Misses Baldwin, Burris, Blackford, Wallace, Lockitt, Gibson, and Guertin. These young ladies will also have charge of the Cycle Club booth, which will be decorated with the club colors, blue and white. The twenty-third Regiment Band will be in attendance, and in the evening there will be dancing on an immense wooden platform erected on the lawn, which, with the hundreds of electric lights and Japanese lanterns, will make it a sight well worth going to see. Accommodations are being made for 500 wheels, and experienced men will be on hand to look after and check them free of charge.

Cyclers are requested to use the Ocean Avenue entrance, it being nearer the wheel racks. A cordial invitation is extended to all cyclers to attend this novel entertainment, and at the same time aid a worthy charity, which is one of the most deserving in the city, and at present is very much in need of funds.

PATCHOGUE'S CYCLING CARNIVAL.

The Fourth to be Celebrated with Races and a Parade.

One of the greatest bicycle carnivals ever held in the State is being arranged for July 4, at Patchogue. The committee consists of over 300 prominent citizens. In addition to the great race meet in the afternoon there will be a grand illuminated parade of over 2,000 wheelmen in the evening. This will be a great feature. The line of march will be illuminated with colored fire.

Fine prizes will be given, aggregating $500. There will be prizes given to the best appearing club; the club with the largest representation; the gentleman and the lady rider presenting the best appearance; for the finest decorated wheel, and to the person wearing the most grotesque costume. The competition will be open to any club in the State except the Patchogue Wheelmen. A grand display of fireworks will be given at the parade.

Diamonds and gold watches will be given at the bicycle races at Roe's track in the afternoon, under the auspices of the Patchogue Wheelmen. Preparations will be made to accommodate over 5,000 strangers, who may wish to stay over night. Wheelmen are expected in large numbers as they can go home Sunday, the next day.

The Committee on Accommodations will secure rooms for any one upon application.

The race programme is as follows: One-mile novice. One-mile handicap. One-mile scratch. Half-mile handicap. Five-mile handicap. One-mile consolation race.

Another Prize for Cycling Clubs.

Not the least interesting of the many features of the forthcoming monster cycle parade to be held in Brooklyn in connection with the celebration of the opening of the return path will be the competition for the best-appearing club or organization. This will be an incentive to the regularly organized clubs to uniform and turn out as many members as possible. The prize will be a magnificent solid silver cup of beautiful design, or a handsome banner—the choice to be left to the winning club—to be given by the Varieties Publishing Company of New-York. The judges will be selected by the Brooklyn Branch of the Good Roads Association, under whose auspices the parade will be held. The competition, however, will not be limited to Brooklyn clubs, those of New-York and all the contiguous cities being invited to participate.

Cycling Club Century.

Arrangements for the century run of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey are almost completed. The start will be made on June 20 at 5 A. M. at Newark. Dinner will be had at New-Brunswick at noon, and the riders expect to finish at Asbury Park at 7 o'clock. Entry blanks may be obtained of C. H. Norwood, Tourist Cycle Club, Paterson, N. J., or of any member of the Race Committee, which is composed as follows: Charles H. Norwood, Chairman, Tourist Cycle Club, Paterson, N. J.; A. J. Colburn, Secretary, Tourist Cycle Club; U. F. Roelkers, Castle Point Cyclers; F. V. Bates, Hackensack Wheelmen; C. H. Budd, Atalanta Wheelmen; S. S. Kimball, Bloomfield Cycling and Athletic Association.

An Asphalt Strip for Cyclers.

Commissioner of Public Works Collis is maturing a plan to lay a strip of asphalt pavement three or four feet wide, to be used by bicyclists, on all streets paved with granite blocks. This asphalt ribbon will also be laid on new asphalt routes that may be broken by granite cross streets. They will also be laid on streets of high grade, such as First Avenue.

The strips will be laid close to the gutters, and this will serve another purpose, that of keeping the gutters clean. The plan, if successful, will, it is thought, distribute the wheelmen over the area of the city and thus cause less congestion on the asphalted streets.

Another Round-the-World Cycler.

SING SING, N. Y., June 10.—Albert Fleck of Elmbeck, Hanover, on a bicycle trip around the world on a wager of 200,000 marks, left Sing Sing this morning for Albany. Thence he will go to Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee, and San Francisco, where he will set sail for Japan. He is a tall, well-built young man of about twenty-five years, and wore many medals which he had captured in athletic contests. He belongs to the Elmbeck Wheeling Club, and left that city early in April. He is to get home in four year, and, although wealthy, is not to pay for anything, but trust to friendly disposed persons to see him through. The wager was made between four wealthy Elmbeck gentlemen.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—F. W. Wakefield, L. Moos, L. Thompkins, James C. Morris, A. R. Baer, Floyd Peck, J. J. Trimble, Jr., E. W. T. Meyer, J. C. Kaiser, and J. W. Harrison were elected to membership by the Century Wheelmen of New-York at their last meeting. Twenty-two additional applications were received and referred to the Membership Committee. The membership now numbers 212.

—At the annual meeting of the Glen Cove Wheelmen, held on Wednesday evening, the following officers were elected: D. Nelson Gay, President; Frederick Hopkins, Vice President; Charles Johnson, Lieutenant; R. Frank Bowne, Secretary and Treasurer.

—The Palmer Wheelmen have arranged the following runs for this month: June 14, to Plainfield, N. J.; June 21, to Tottenville, S. I.; June 28, to Tarrytown, N. Y. All runs start from the clubhouse, 708 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street.

—The road races of the Logan Wheelmen will be decided on the Valley Stream course on June 20. The events to be decided are half-mile race for novices, scratch; one-mile race, scratch, and two-mile handicap.

—Thomas Ward of the Riverside Wheelmen has been invited to act as pacemaker in the century run of the Hudson County Wheelmen from Jersey City to Plainfield next Sunday.

—The regular club run of the Century Wheelmen of New-York for next Sunday will be to Ridgewood, N. J., starting from the clubhouse, 310 West Fifty-third Street, at 8:30 A. M.

—The Bushwick Wheelmen will have a picnic run next week to Lake Success, L. I.

PETRINI'S LUDICROUS PLIGHT

He Stabbed a Boy and Was Taken to Court with His Hair Half Cut.

Vincent Petrini, with half his hair cut short and half of it hanging in a long black mass over his shoulder, was held in Jefferson Market Police Court in $1,500 bail yesterday for trial on a charge of felonious assault. Petrini keeps a grocery store at 136 Sullivan Street. He was annoyed Tuesday afternoon by boys and chased them.

At the corner of Prince and Macdougal Streets he encountered Joseph Parret, ten years old, of 108 Thompson Street, who was not one of his tormentors. Petrini, however, made no discrimination but caught Parret by the shoulder and stabbed him in the forehead with a knife.

The boy fell to the gutter and Petrini ran into a barber's shop and ordered the barber to cut his hair short. The barber had half completed his work when two detectives ran in and arrested Petrini.

MUST PAY FOR HER TICKLING.

Thirty Days in Jail to Cure Her of Having Her Feet Tickled.

PATERSON, N. J., June 10.—Mrs. Ellen Oliver was before the police court to-day on a charge of drunkenness and of refusing to send her children to school. Her husband was the complainant.

He said she kept the children at home for two purposes. One was that she might always have some one handy who would go to the saloons for beer for her, and the other was peculiar. He said his wife would drink beer until she was maudlin, and would then lie down in bed. The children would then be forced by her to tickle her feet. If they refused or became tired she would beat them.

The Recorder said he would try thirty days' seclusion in the county jail on Mrs. Oliver as a cure for her odd fancy.

Most People Have Met Them.

From The Washington Star.

"Some men," said Uncle Eben, "doan' seem ter lab only jes' 'nuff sense ter discubber new ways 'er gittin' inter trouble an' not 'nuff ter git out."

TREAT WITH CONTEMPT

the tailor who would wish you to believe that he will give you for $15.00 what he once asked $35 00 for. Values have not depreciated to such an extent, nor have conditions wrought such an abnormal change.

In our transactions we tell you plainly that it is by the absence of the middleman's profit we are enabled to offer for

NO MORE **$15.00** NO LESS

a suit, made to your order, of the finest West of England serge, Huddersfield tweed or Oxford silk mixture.

There is no wild claim in our announcements. WE ARE MILL-OWNERS, and the advantage thus gained we give to our customers.

W. C. LOFTUS & CO.

Wholesale Woollen House and Mail Order Department, 38 Walker St.

10 Branch Salesrooms in This City:
Sun Building, Park Row and Nassau. (Open evenings.)
47 and 49 Beaver St.
Arcade Building, 71 Broadway.
Equitable Bldg., 120 Broadway (7th floor.)
Postal Telegraph Building, 253 Broadway (6th floor.)
579 Broadway, bet. Prince and Houston. (Open evenings.)
1,191 Broadway, near 28th St. (Open evenings.)
125th Street and Lexington Avenue. (Open evenings.)
Tailor Shops, 41 and 43 Lispenard St.
Send for Samples and Self-Measurement Blanks.
Clothes kept in repair—no charge.
48 Wood St., London, England.

THE TURF.

Brooklyn Jockey Club
SPRING MEETING.

June 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20. **SIX RACES TO-DAY at 2:30 o'clock.**

Special trains, via L. I. R. R., direct to Grand Stand. From **34th St.**, E. R., N. Y., leave at 12:40, 1:00, (Parlor Car,) 1:20 P. M. From foot **Whitehall St.**, N. Y., half hourly from 11:10 A. M. to 1:10, 1:30.

From **Brooklyn Bridge**, via 5th Av. Elevated without change, half hourly from 11:53 A.M.

New-York is the Money Centre

of the United States and THE NEW-YORK TIMES is peculiarly the Financial advertising medium. It is thoroughly read by the solid prosperous people, by the Bankers, Brokers, Investors, Buyers, and Sellers of American Securities. These people read the financial news of THE NEW-YORK TIMES and depend upon it. Its reports are accurate, its reviews impartial, its criticisms just. Its news columns and its advertising columns are alike respected.

BICYCLES.

Bicycles on Easy Terms.

If you cannot afford to pay $100 down and want to

Ride the Spalding Bicycle

The fastest, safest and easiest running bicycle built, try our

Easy Payment Plan.

We will deliver you a Spalding upon payment of **$20.00** down, and the balance you can pay at **$8.50** per month.

What Could Be Easier?

Cheap Bicycles. We have plenty and at prices to suit any one's income.

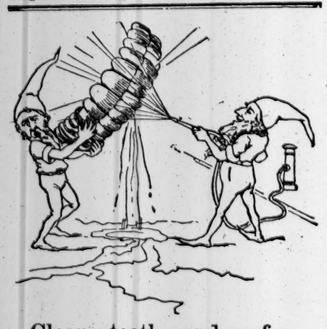
$60 Bicycles, various makes. Easy payments—**$15.00** down and **$5.00** per month. Are all good wheels and will give satisfaction.

$50 Bicycles. All in good condition. On easy terms—**$10.00** down and **$5.00** per month.

$40 Bicycles. All bargains. On easy terms—**$10.00** down and **$4.25** per month.

Insist that the Christy Anatomical Saddle be fitted to your bicycle. Any dealer will supply it free.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,
126, 128, 130 Nassau Street.
SPALDING-BIDWELL CO., 29, 31, 33 W. 42d St.



Clean teeth and a fragrant breath are desirable possessions. You cannot have a sweet breath if your teeth are decayed. If you are unfortunate in this matter, come to me and I will remedy the trouble. My invention, Crown and Bridge work, will save a decayed tooth, and when the operation, which is painless, is complete, you have a useful, permanent tooth. The cost is low, and consultation and estimates are free.

L. T. SHEFFIELD, D.M.D.,
26 West 32d Street,
New-York City.

Use Dr. Sheffield's Crême Dentifrice. For sale everywhere.

BICYCLES.

LYNDHURST and CRAWFORD.
BICYCLES.
Old wheels taken in exchange and for sale.
DURANT McLEAN & CO., 299 Broadway.

BICYCLES.

Special.

Second-hand Wheels.

High grade, light weight, in excellent condition.

At prices to sell quickly.

For your vacation or to learn riding nothing could be better than one of these second-hand wheels.

Afterwards, if you wish, we will exchange for new Pierce Wheel and allow you what you paid for old wheel.

At the prices we dispose of them they will last only a few days, so better see us at once.

GEO. N. PIERCE & CO., Estab. 1865.
105 Chambers Street. Uptown Store: Broadway and 40th Street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

There will positively be no reduction in the price of **Remington Bicycles for '96.**

HIGHEST GRADE ONLY.

Road Wheels $100.00
Tandems $150.00

Remington Bicycles—The finest that experience can produce—that money can purchase.

REMINGTON ARMS CO.
UP-TOWN BRANCH: 59TH STREET AND GRAND CIRCLE.
BROOKLYN BRANCH: 533 FULTON ST.
HARTLEY & GRAHAM, 313-315 Broadway, New-York City.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending June 13 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam (letters must be directed "per Zaandam"); at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship *Normannia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; at 10 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Strathisla (letters must be directed "per Strathisla.")

SATURDAY.—At 12:15 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship *La Touraine, via Havre; at 5:30 AM for Ireland (letter mail only), per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Etruria"); at 6:30 AM for Germany, per steamship *Saale, via Bremen (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Saale"); at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam (letters must be directed "per Maasdam"); at 7 AM supplementary (9 AM) for Europe, per steamship *Paris, via Southampton, (letters for Germany must be directed "per Paris"); at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamshipIrcassia, via Glasgow (letters must be directed "per Circassia"); at 11 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship American, (letters must be directed "per American.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 8 PM for North Brazil, per steamer Carthagena, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Grangense"); at 8:3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Gonaives, Aux-Cayes, Jacmel, and Santa Martha, per steamship Cuba.

SATURDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Mamelukes, from Philadelphia; at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Caribbee"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alleghany; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiquas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamer Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca"); at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamer Prins Maurits (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Maurits"); at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Carthagena and Savanilla, from Curacao, per steamer Venezuela; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamer Olympic, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamer Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June $15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamer Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June $20 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM (or on arrival at New-York of steamer Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamer Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after June 20 and up to June $23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 24 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., June 5, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
FROM NEW-YORK.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cab., $90 & upward; II. cab., $60; round trip, $110.
Saale, Sat., Je 13, 10 AM | Aller, Sat., Je 27, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Je 16, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Je 30, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Je 23, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Jy 7, 10 AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Saale, Sat., Jy 11, 10 AM | Aller, Sat., Jy 25, 10 AM
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kaiser, June 20, 10 AM | Fulda, July 4, 10 AM
Werra, June 27, 10 AM | Ems, July 11, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 6 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS.
Line from New-York to
Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg
Normannia Je 11, 11 AM | Bismarck, Je 25, 11 AM
A. Victoria, June 18, 7 AM | Columbia, July 2, 5 AM
I. Cab., $95 and upward; II. Cab., $50 & upward.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, Paris, 6½ h.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
PARIS.....June 13 | OHIO.....June 27
NEW-YORK.....June 17 | ST. PAUL .....July 1
ST. LOUIS.....June 24 | PARIS.....July 4

Red Star Line to Antwerp.
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Noordland, June 17, Noon | Kensington, July 1, 2 PM
Friesland, June 24, Noon | Westernland, July 8, Noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, June 13, 9 AM | Etruria, July 11, 2 PM
Campania, June 20, noon | Campania, July 18, 10 AM
Umbria, June 27, 9 AM | Umbria, July 25, 2 PM
Lucania, July 4, 10 AM | Lucania, Aug. 1, 10 AM
EXTRA SAILING.
AURANIA.....Tuesday, July 7, 2 P. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
From Allan-State Line Pier, foot of West 21st St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamships sail every Saturday at noon
FOR GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., Foot West 24th Street.
Circassia.....June 13 | Anchoria.....June 27
Furnessia.....June 20 | Ethiopia.....July 11
Cabin Passage, $50 and upwards.
Second Cabin, $30 and $35. Steerage, $24.50.
S. S. City of Rome, July 4 and Sept. 5.
Cabin, $60 and up; 2d cabin, $40; steerage, $25.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
General Agents, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y.

EUROPE. Special Vacation Parties, including All Traveling Expenses, from **New-York** by Cunard Line SS. **"Aurania,"** July 7th; and from **Boston** by Cunard Line SS. **"Scythia,"** July 4th. Six Routes, 32 to 57 days. **Round-the-World Parties,** Sept. 14th, Oct. 8th, 17th. **Japan and China Party,** Oct. 12th. Descriptive Programmes free.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Teutonic, June 17, Noon | Teutonic, July 15, Noon
Britannic, June 24, Noon | Britannic, July 22, Noon
Majestic, July 1, Noon | Adriatic, July 29, Noon
Germanic, July 8, Noon | Germanic, Aug. 5, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN SCREW
STEAMERS—NEW-YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY
MANITOBA.....June 13, 1896
For freight and passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
1 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 39 N. R., foot W. Houston St.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli, Sat., June 13, 3 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon, Sat., June 20, 7 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

NETHERLANDS LINE.
for Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer, France:
S. S. MAASDAM.....Saturday, June 13, 9 A. M.
S. S. WERKENDAM Thursday, June 18, 9 A.M.
First cabin, $55-$70; second cabin, $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply for handbook and terms, General Passenger Agency, 39 Broadway.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO..June 24, 3 P. M.
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....July 2, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....July 11, 3

THE DELGADOS ARRIVE FROM CUBA.

Will Demand Indemnity from Spain for Massacre on Their Plantation.

J. G. Leigado and his son, Dr. José M. Delgado, naturalized citizens of the United States, who own a sugar plantation in the Province of Pinar del Rio, Cuba, arrived yesterday on the Ward Line steamship City of Washington. They proceeded to Washington, where they will lay before the President or the Secretary of State particulars of the massacre which occurred on their estate two months ago, and which was related in cable reports at the time.

The plantation had been visited by a band of hungry insurgents, who had asked for food, which was given them, when the Spanish soldiers arrived and put the rebel stragglers to flight, killing or wounding a number of them. They then made prisoners of Dr. Delgado and the farm hands. The doctor produced his naturalization papers and passport. The Spanish officer took them and slapped Dr. Delgado across the face with them and threw them at him. The doctor said he would report the matter to Consul General Williams, to which the officer retorted that he would serve the Consul General in the same way.

The party, numbering about thirty, was first marched through a double line of Spanish soldiers and then all were shot down and hacked with machetes. Dr. Delgado received bullet wounds in the head and thigh, and was slashed across the face with a machete. All were left for dead. The doctor, who still carries a bullet in his head, was found and cared for by insurgents.

The doctor saw the present Consul General, Fitzhugh Lee, before leaving Havana, and was advised to see the President in person. The Delgados will demand indemnity from Spain.

ANNIE DYER HANGED IN NEWGATE.

Completey Dazed as She Was Led to the Scaffold.

LONDON, June 10.—Mrs. Annie Dyer, the Reading baby farmer, who presumably had murdered scores of infants intrusted to her care, was hanged in Newgate Prison at 9 o'clock this morning.

The weather was rainy, but the crowds in the vicinity of the prison were as large as the available space would accommodate. When the black flag was hoisted, indicating that the Reading murderess had paid the penalty of her crimes, the crowd cheered long and loud. Since she was sentenced to death, Mrs. Dyer attempted twice to commit suicide in Newgate Prison. Latterly she was watched day and night, and was deprived of everything except her most necessary clothing, even her hairpins having been taken from her. The woman was completely dazed when she was led to the scaffold this morning, and had to be supported by the wardresses, who have had her in charge since she was sentenced to die.

Although Mrs. Dyer was clearly proved to have committed numerous murders of infants, she was tried on a selected case, that of killing a little girl, the child of a barmaid, whom she had adopted for the sum of £10. The child was strangled with a piece of tape and its body sunk in the Thames at Reading. The bodies of seven other children who had been similarly strangled were found in the water at the time that the body of the barmaid's infant was recovered.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, June 10—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday:

NEW-ENGLAND, EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, generally fair, northerly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair, no change in temperature, northerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, clearing on the coast, northerly winds. GEORGIA, fair in the interior, local showers in the early morning, followed by fair on the coast, northerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, local rains, followed by fair in northern portion, variable winds. WESTERN FLORIDA and ALABAMA, generally fair, variable winds. MISSISSIPPI, generally fair, warmer in northern portion, easterly winds. LOUISIANA and EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair, possibly local showers on the coast, easterly to southerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS, fair and warmer, southerly winds. NEW-MEXICO, fair, brisk and high westerly to northwesterly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, partly cloudy weather, warmer, winds shifting to southerly, with increasing force. ARKANSAS, fair but with increasing cloudiness, warmer, winds shifting to southeasterly. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, generally fair weather, slightly warmer, northerly winds, becoming variable. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, northerly winds, shifting to easterly.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, fair, slightly warmer, light to fresh variable winds. INDIANA, fair, northerly to easterly winds, warmer in northern portion. ILLINOIS, generally fair, slightly warmer, easterly to southerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer in southern portion, light, variable winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, slightly warmer, winds shifting to southerly, with increasing force. WISCONSIN, fair, light to fresh southerly winds. MISSOURI, fair, except local showers in southern portion, warmer, easterly to southerly winds. IOWA, fair, followed by increasing cloudiness, increasing southerly winds. MINNESOTA, local rains in northern, fair in southern portion, increasing southerly winds, cooler in extreme northern portion.

KANSAS and NEBRASKA, fair in the morning, local showers in the afternoon or night, increasing southerly winds, becoming variable, warmer in Eastern Kansas. COLORADO, partly cloudy weather, probably local showers in southeastern portion, cooler, northerly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair in southern portion, local rains in northern portion, variable winds, cooler Thursday night. NORTH DAKOTA, local rains, cooler in eastern portion, brisk and high northwesterly winds. WYOMING, generally fair, cooler, northerly winds. MONTANA, fair, preceded by local showers in northeast portion, northwesterly winds.

Signals are displayed on Lake Pepin.

The barometer has risen from the lake region southward to the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and over the northern and central plateau regions. It has fallen in the Northwest and at Central Rocky Mountain stations and to the northeast of New-England. The barometer is lowest north of Dakota. There is a second depression central over Colorado, and it is highest on the North Pacific coast. There is an area of relatively high pressure covering the central valleys and lake region.

The temperature has remained about stationary east of the Mississippi. It is cooler in the Southwest and extreme Northwest, and warmer in the Upper Mississippi Valley. Light showers, followed by clearing weather, are reported from the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, but the weather is generally clear to-night in all districts, except at Northwest Canadian stations, where it is raining.

The indications are that generally fair weather will prevail Thursday over the central valleys and thence eastward to the Atlantic coast, with slight changes in temperature. The cloudiness will increase from the Lower Missouri Valley southeastward to Texas, with warmer southeasterly winds.

BOARDERS WANTED.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

17th ST., 116 EAST.—Desirably appointed house; rooms, with board; single, $6, $7; double, $14, $16; references.

32d ST., 34 and 38 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with or without board; references exchanged.

41st ST., 45 EAST.—Desirable double and single rooms; excellent table; Summer prices; visitors city accommodated; references.

$4 PER WEEK AND UPWARD; EDUCATED people only. THE HOME HOTEL, 148 St. Ann's Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

17th ST., 50 WEST.—Most desirable parlor suite; suitable for doctor; excellent locality; two other rooms.

97 HERKIMER ST., BROOKLYN.—Board on quiet block; asphalt pavement; two minutes to Kings County L.; same to trolleys for beaches and all parts of city; seventeen minutes to bridge; cool piazzas; excellent table; references.

366 LEXINGTON AV.—Newly furnished; large; small; between 40th and 41st Sts.; elegant neighborhood; terms reasonable.

TO LET—A suite of furnished rooms for a gentleman; whole second floor of private house, consisting of front room, dressing room, with hot and cold water, sleeping room, and bathroom. Price $20 per week. 115 West 44th St.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Summer in the Country

Are you looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?

If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get **free** at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm, and boarding houses, with

BOARD AT $5 PER WEEK

and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, fares, &c., all in it. In New-York, at No. 2 Battery Place, 165, 171, 371, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 184 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., 92 East 14th St., and 18 Astor Place. Ticket Offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts., in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 360 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, "Eagle" office, 240 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint. ILLUSTRATED HOMES, containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the hotels, farm, and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes," can be purchased of any ticket agent; price, 25c. J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACKS.

THE ANTLERS,
On Raquette Lake.

Now open until Oct. 15th. The most naturally attractive lake in the Adirondacks; in the heart of the wilderness; good boating and bathing; the best fishing and hunting; beautiful walks; charming scenery; cottages of from two to eight rooms for rent; special reduced rates until July 15th and for the season. Address

C. H. BENNETT, Prop.

WAYSIDE INN
AND COTTAGES,
LAKE LUZERNE,

Gateway to the Adirondacks and the most beautiful lake in the mountains.

Warren Co., N. Y. June 20th to October 1st. Souvenir book containing views of Lake Luzerne mailed upon application. Address, until June 15, E. C. KING, Hotel Kenmore, Albany, N. Y.

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THE CHATEAUGAY.

Superb scenic location. Elevation, 1,650 feet. Absolutely no hay fever. All out-of-door sports. Terms moderate. C. W. BACKUS, Merrill, N. Y.

THE ALGONQUIN
AND COTTAGES,

ON LOWER SARANAC LAKE.—Recent improvements include electric lighting. Open June 1st. Pamphlet and terms on application to JOHN HARDING, Algonquin, N. Y., or FRED. H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, N. Y.

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THE BERKELEY,

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y. All modern improvements. Send for circular.
WILLIAM A. DENISON.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.

THE MANSION HOUSE,

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y. Location unexcelled for healthfulness and scenery; moderate prices. C. A. FERRISS, Manager.

NEW-YORK—Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

THE GREAT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.
America's Famous Health and Pleasure Resort.

Hotel Earlington,

THE LARGEST, BEST, AND MOST MODERN.
Opens June 20th.

St. James's Hotel.

Moderate Rates. First-class in every particular.
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Illustrated pamphlet on application.
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TWENTY-SECOND SEASON.

SPRING HOUSE
AND
BATHS

OPEN JUNE 20TH TO OCTOBER.

New-York Office:
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THE KENDALLWOOD.

SEASON OF 1896 OPENS JUNE 1.
ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS. NEAR THE FAMOUS SULPHUR SPRINGS AND BATHS.
GEORGE W. TUNNICLIFF, Owner & Prop.

NEW-YORK—Lake George.

THE LAKE HOUSE.

The finest hotel in the Adirondacks. White waiters, electric lights, ballroom, billiard room, bowling alley, baseball ground, dirt tennis courts, &c. W. W. BROWN, Lessee and Proprietor, Lake George, N. Y.

HUNDRED ISLAND HOUSE,

Lake George. Open June to October. Thoroughly refitted and refurnished. Send for descriptive circular. HENRY E. NICHOLS, Manager.

THE CROSBYSIDE,

Lake George. Superbly located. Open June 8 to Oct. 1. Terms, $12 to $21 a week. A. H. RUSSELL, Proprietor.

THE HILLSIDE HOUSE,

Hague, N. Y. Opens June 1. Rates, $8 to $10. Superb location on high ground. JOHN McCLANATHAN.

WHY NOT Spend your outing at picturesque Hulett, Lake George, N. Y.? Excellent hotel and cottages. An entertainment for every day of season. For booklet address HENRY W. BUCKELL, Prop., Hulett's Landing, N.Y.

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Near Lake George. Dry mountain air. Beautiful scenery. All amusements. Excellent cuisine. Moderate rates. S. T. Brandsti, Prop., Glen Lake, N.Y.

TROUT HOUSE, HAGUE, N. Y.—New addition of 14 rooms; boating, bathing, fishing; lawn tennis; livery. C. H. WHEELER, Prop.

HOTEL UNCAS, LAKE GEORGE, Silver Bay, N. Y.—Everything new. References. SMITH SEXTON, Proprietor.

NEW-YORK—Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL.

OPENS JUNE 27.

Kaaterskill Mountain,
Kaaterskill Park,
Kaaterskill Lake,
Kaaterskill Falls.

Four Hours from New-York.

EVERY CONVENIENCE OF A CITY HOTEL. DIRECT RAILROAD ACCESS. ELEVATION 3,000 FEET. LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE.
For information address or call on
W. H. PARKE,
HOTEL WALDORF, NEW-YORK.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Open June 20. 3½ hours from New-York.
CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE CO., Catskill, N. Y.

NEW-YORK—Saratoga.

INNOVATION
OF POPULAR PRICES.

GRAND UNION HOTEL
Saratoga Springs,

WILL OPEN JUNE 15.
Transient Rates, $4 Per Day and Upwards.
Special terms per week and season.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.

For information regarding rooms apply at New-York office, Hoffman House, (25th St. entrance,) until Thursday.

White Sulphur Springs Hotel

and Steamboat Line, Saratoga Lake, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Famous for its fish and game dinners. Book of views mailed free. T. C. LUTHER, Prop.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Season of 1896. Open June 15 to October 1.
TOMPKINS, GAGE & PERRY.

NEW-YORK—Long Island.

Manhattan Beach.

MANHATTAN HOTEL
NOW OPEN.

SEE TIME TABLE EXCURSION COLUMN.

Oriental Hotel opens June 20. Address Manhattan Beach Hotel and Land Company, 192 Broadway, N. Y.

SUMMER HOMES ON LONG ISLAND.

"Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 192, 960, and 1,313 Broadway, New-York; at 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn; or send two (2) cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New-York.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Miscellaneous.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,
QUAKER HILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.,

Two hours from New-York by Harlem R. R. A first-class family hotel. Opens June 20. 1,200 feet elevation.
N. S. HOWE.....Proprietor.
Post Office and R. R. Station, Pawling, N. Y.

THE ORIGINAL
HOTEL CHAMPLAIN,

On Lake Champlain, Maquam Bay, Vermont. Open from June to October. Good boating and fishing. Table supplied with fresh vegetables, milk, butter, eggs, etc., from hotel farm. Accessible via R. R. and steamboat. Sanitary plumbing. Newly decorated throughout. For illustrated circular address
C. F. SMITH, Swanton, Vt.

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GARRISON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

Only 1¼ hours from New-York City. Pure mountain air, purest spring water. Beautiful drives. Fine wheeling. Write for circular and prices at Buckingham Hotel, Thursdays, 1:30 to 3:30 P. M. J. W. & G. W. GARRISON.

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EUROPEAN APPLICATIONS OF SULPHUR WATER, INHALATION, BATHS, & DOUCHES FOR RHEUMATISM, CATARRH, SKIN DISEASES
Pamphlets, list of houses, and prices gratis.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

THE KAUNEONGA,
White Lake, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

Opens June 13. Rates, $10 to $15.
Address J. H. MARTIN & CO.

Westport, on Lake Champlain, N. Y.
THE WESTPORT INN.

Fine climate. "Westport Mountain Spring" water. Health record very high; no mosquitoes.
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FENWICK HALL,
ON THE SOUND, SAYBROOK POINT, CT.

Open June 15. Convenient to city. Attractive rates. Circulars, diagrams, and information 10 West 23d St., Room 46. F. L. HARRAL.

NEW-JERSEY—Miscellaneous.

LAKE HOPATCONG.
HOTEL BRESLIN.

ONE AND ONE-HALF HOURS FROM NEW-YORK. OPEN JUNE 24TH. Electric lights throughout; elevator; bathing, boating, fishing. For illustrated circular address W. L. WALDEN, proprietor, Hotel St. Marc, 5th Av. and 39th St., N. Y. Rooms shown at the Lake Wednesday and Saturday; train, via D., L. & W. R. R., leaves 9:20 A. M. MACADAMIZED CYCLING ROADS.

SOMERSET INN
AND COTTAGES,
BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.,

35 miles from New-York, on the D., L. & W. R. R., in the Highlands of New-Jersey, via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry.
Altitude 800 feet. Chef from the Laurel House.
GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

Normandie-by-the-Sea.

Normandie, near Seabright, New-Jersey, fronts on the ocean and Shrewsbury River. Opens Saturday, June 20th, under the management of Ferdinand P. Earle. Trains by boat and rail stop at Normandie Station. Transient $3.50 per day and upward. Special rates for the season. House now open for inspection. Inquire for Mr. O. D. Potter.

THE OCTAGON,
SEABRIGHT, N. J.

The leading, largest, and best-appointed hotel at Seabright; directly on the beach.
Will open June 20th.
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ASBURY PARK, N. J.

COLEMAN HOUSE,

Directly on the beach. OPENS JUNE 25. New passenger elevator. For rates, diagrams, and information address A. P. MARGETTS, Chief Clerk, Asbury Park, N. J. Or, F. H. SCHOFIELD, 1 Madison Av., New-York City.

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Directly on the Beach. The leading hotel in every respect. Elevator. MORGAN & PARSONS.

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Atlantic City Sanatorium.

Every scientific treatment for the sick, with first-class hotel. Booklet mailed. J. J. Rochford, Supt.

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HOTEL TRAYMORE.
Appointments and service first-class.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Proprietor.

PENNSYLVANIA.

GLEN SUMMIT HOTEL,

Glen Summit, Penn. Opens June 20.
On L. V. R. R., four and one-half hours from New-York, 2,200 feet elevation. Finest driving and bicycling, and all other amusements. First-class orchestra. Steam heat, elevator; rooms en suite; private bath.
W. H. CROSBY, Manager.

For booklets and other information apply to FRED SCHOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.

THE PAXINOSA INN,

Mountain resort, at Easton, Penn., at an elevation of 1,000 feet, will open June 13th; reasonable rates. Under the management of WILLIAM NEIL and HENRY AVERY, Jr. Address Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

VERMONT.

GREEN MOUNTAINS.

THE NEW WALLINGFORD,

Wallingford, Vt. Nine miles south of Rutland, on D., L. & W. R. R. Time from Boston, via Rutland, 6 hours; from New-York, 6½ hours. Write for illustrated book. Special rates for families. J. HENRY OTIS, Proprietor.

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VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
2,500 Feet Elevation in the Hot Springs Valley
ON CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RY.

No Infectious or Contagious Diseases Treated.
Special Pullman for the Springs leaves Pennsylvania Station, New-York, 5:20 P. M., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and arrives Hot Springs 9:10 next morning. Pullman Sleeper New-York to Covington, Va., and Buffet Parlor Car Covington to Hot Springs daily. Dining Car from New-York.

Most wonderful waters in America for the cure of Rheumatism, Gout and Nervous Troubles. Bathhouse under advisory supervision of resident physicians of character and recognized ability, and experience with the waters.
Address FRED STERRY, Manager,
Hot Springs, Bath Co., Va.
For circulars and information apply to F. H. SCHOFIELD, No. 1 Madison Av.
Excursion tickets on sale at C. & O. Offices, 362 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania R. R.

Warm Sulphur Springs, Bath County, Virginia, are now open for guests. For circulars and information write to
EUBANK & GLOVER, Proprietors.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS will reopen Thursday, Oct. 1, 1896. 30, 32, 34 East 57th St.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, (EPISCOPAL.)

Boarding and Day School for Girls. Collegiate, Preparatory, Primary Departments. SISTER SUPERIOR, 6 and 8 East 46th St.

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The Ossining SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. **Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson.**
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 29th year begins Sept. 23.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CHAMBERMAID.—Fully competent; will assist with waiting or do plain sewing; private family; city or country; best city reference. M., Box 888 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a chambermaid in a private family; no objection to wait on lady or do plain sewing. T., care of Mrs. Sweeney, 120 East 53d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID—COOK—WAITRESS.—A lady leaving the city wishes to get places for three excellent girls; honest and capable; a good cook, chambermaid or child's nurse, and waitress. Call, during this week, at 21 West 58th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires to find a place for her chambermaid and waitress, whom she can recommend most highly; is very willing and obliging. Call, after 10, at 106 East 30th St.; wages, $16.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; two years and seven months' city reference. 410 East 70th St., janitor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent chambermaid and waitress for city or country; best city reference. 200 West 62d St., 2d floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes to place young woman; chambermaid; assist with other work or nurse; plain sewing; three years' reference. Call, 10 to 2, 116 East 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID or NURSE.—Lady would like to place young woman as chambermaid or nurse; do plain sewing; three years' reference. 116 East 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Can be highly recommended from last place; city or country. M. M. Mallsmus's bell, 452 West 58th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; will assist with other work; good city reference. Call Thursday, 53 East 60th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent person; is a good sewer; city or country; best city reference. J., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; plain sewing, or waitress; first-class city reference. Call, two days, 146 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a German, as first-class chambermaid; private or first-class hotel; city or country. Suna, 347 West 59th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid and waitress; first-class city reference. 32 Greenwich Av.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By Scotch Protestant; good personal reference. McKinly, 796 6th Av.

Cooks.

COOK, WASHER, and IRONER—CHAMBERmaid and Waitress.—By two girls to go together or separately; city or country; present employer can be seen. Call, two days, at 55 West 31st St.

COOK.—By North of Ireland Protestant young woman; thoroughly competent in all branches; private family cooking; good manager; takes full charge with kitchenmaid; good city reference. 109 West 48th St. Mrs. Clark.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls; one as plain cook and laundress; other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference, 1,294 3d Av., third bell.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls; one as cook and do plain washing; other as waitress and assist with chamberwork; to go to the country. Present employer's, 23 West 69th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; excellent baker; best reference from last place; city or country. 256 West 31st St., Tighe's bell.

COOK.—By experienced and competent woman in private family; makes all breads, desserts, &c.; city or country; first-class city reference. 474 2d Av., third bell.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook and plain laundress; city or country. Call, at present employer's, 583 West End Av., Wednesday and Thursday.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two young women in private family; one as first-class cook; other as waitress or chambermaid and do plain sewing. Can be seen present employer's, 22 East 49th St.

COOK.—By reliable woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of good family cooking; good city reference. M. C., Box 886 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class colored cook; in all its branches, and order cook; no objections to country hotel, or private. E. N., 1,227 Broadway.

COOK and CATERER.—By first-class cook and caterer; all kinds ices and creams; take entire charge; best references; country preferred. 216 West 36th St., third bell.

COOK.—By respectable young Protestant woman as first-class cook; with the best of city reference; city or country. Call, at present employer's, from 1 to 5 to-day, at 249 West 72d St.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent young woman; good cook and assist with washing and ironing; small family; present employer. 144 West 12th St.

COOK.—A lady wishes to place a competent cook; excellent baker. Call, at present employer's, 22 East 20th St.

COOK.—By a French cook in the country, where kitchenmaid is kept; best city references. M. R., 255 West 37th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; city or country; best of reference. M. C., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; understands her business; best city reference. Cook, 102 West 32d St.

COOK.—By Pennsylvania girl as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; reference. 610 2d Av.; no cards.

COOK.—By colored girl in small private family as cook; city or country. 328 West 37th St.; Gobb's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By girl as first-class cook and laundress; city or country; good city references. 353 West 45th St.; Ericson's bell.

COOK.—First-class baker; desserts, game; marketing; dinner parties; hotel or private; city or country. 491 6th Av.

COOK.—A lady wishes position for her cook, whom she can highly recommend. Apply, between 2 and 3 P. M., at 5 West 37th St.

COOK.—French; private family; recommended; sober, honest, willing, obliging; family going abroad. D. P., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; city or country. Best of reference. M. C., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class Protestant woman; city or country; best city reference. 342 East 36th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—German woman wants work by day; washing, ironing, cleaning. Mrs. Ross, 548 West 49th St., first floor.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Would like couple more families to work for by day or week; no objection to go to country as seamstress for Summer; good cutter and fitter; good reference. Advertiser, 348 West 40th St.; ring Hicke's bell.

DRESSMAKER.—By a young lady as dressmaker at home, or by the day; first-class cutter and designer; ladies' or children's. Mrs. Lawlor, 135 East 110th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; French; first-class; best city references; like engagement in private family for dull season; terms moderate; country if desired; letters only. 244 West 38th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a young girl, who understands the making of children's dresses and coats, work by the day; best of references. Dressmaker, 129 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class Parisian dressmaker; wishes more customers by the day. Mme. Collin Deufest, 135 West 62d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By intelligent, refined woman as nursery governess, or infant's nurse, or to take care of invalid lady; personal references; 9 till 12. 30 West 48th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER—COOK and CHAMBERMAID.—By two Englishwomen; to gentlemen; high reference; city or country. 200 West 25th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By French person as working housekeeper for a gentleman or two; or nurse for a child. Lefebre, 221 West 24th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By thorough housekeeper for hotel, club, or bachelor apartment house; highest references. L. L., 387 8th Ave.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable young girl, lately landed, to do general housework or do upstairs work and sewing; willing and obliging. 309 East 11th St., near 2d Av., real estate office.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman, general housework; small, private family; good laundress; reference. 1,294 3d Av., between 74th and 75th Sts.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—German; speaks English and French; experienced hairdresser, dressmaker; good packer; best city reference. B. C., 237 East 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, traveler; never seasick; best city reference. G. L., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Thoroughly understands her duties; is a very fine seamstress and hairdresser; don't object to travel; best city references. R. B., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By French seamstress and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; city or country; willing and obliging; first-class reference. Louise, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German as maid to lady or grown children; excellent dressmaker, hairdresser, seamstress. S. S., 152 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced German; competent in her duties; first-class city reference. S. I., Box 29, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swede; experienced traveler and packer; gives massage; city references. F., 245 West 25th St.

MAID—SEAMSTRESS.—By Protestant; or position of trust in private family; good packer and traveler; best of city reference. A. H., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By an experienced, refined young woman as maid to lady or child. Advertiser, 310 East 89th St.

MAID.—By French lady as maid to family bound for Europe; work for passage. T. S., 142 West 4th St.

MAID.—By a competent French maid; hairdresser and dressmaker; willing and obliging; references. M. P., 112 West 30th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable Protestant girl; is willing and obliging, and has good reference. Robertson, 209 East 25th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress in private family; no objection to country; best city reference. S., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; would like place in small private family; city or country; can be seen at present employer's. 23 East 21st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; thoroughly competent; last employer can be seen; no objections to the country. 105 East 86th St., second flat.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young Canadian woman as first-class laundress in American family, also first-class waitress or chambermaid; first-class shirt ironer; city or country. Care Miss Monaghan, 218 West 65th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a laundress, more family washing at home; superior work; prompt and careful delivery; good references; send postal; will call. Tippett, 533 West 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young Canadian woman as first-class laundress in American family; is first-class shirt ironer; wages, $20; reference. 405 West 54th St., care of Miss O'Connor.

LAUNDRESS.—By excellent, good laundress; private family; city or country; city references. 215 East 40th St., Loughren's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; for city or country; good references. 216 West 37th St.; ring bell four times.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By competent infant's nurse; take full charge; good city reference; good seamstress. 262 West 36th St.

NURSE.—Lady desires a situation for thoroughly competent infant's or young child's nurse; French; takes charge from birth; great many years' experience; can highly recommend her. 671 6th Av.

NURSE.—By competent French person to take charge of infant or young child; understands the care from birth; highest city references. Henriette, 162 West 32d St.

NURSE.—By educated German lady with experience in management of children as mother's assistant; city or country. V. R., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By superior, experienced North German; fluent French; best city references. L. M., 341 West 80th St.

NURSE.—By motherly nurse; engagement by day or week; personal references. S. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE.—By a Swiss; for growing children; for the country; best reference. M. L., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By young lady as French nurse; willing to help in chamberwork; personal reference. 247 West 29th St., ring L. C. bell.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—A lady would like to find a situation for her waitress and chambermaid; can be well recommended; would prefer to remain in the city. Call present employer's, 215 West 79th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to place a young Swedish girl as waitress; will assist with chamberwork; well recommended. Can be seen from 2 until 6, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 22 East 45th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find a situation for her excellent waitress, or would assist at chamberwork; can be highly recommended. Call Wednesday and Thursday, 14 West 37th St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class, competent young woman to carve; make all kinds of salads; also serving of wines; best city reference. 804 6th Av., 2d bell.

WAITRESS.—First-class; English; in private family; thoroughly competent; best city reference. G. L., Box 278 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—A lady not keeping house for the Summer wishes to secure a situation for her waitress. 898 Madison Av., present employer.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; serve company dinners, parties; salads, carve; excellent reference; country Summer. 231 East 34th St.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as waitress; assist with chamberwork; private family; best city reference. 405 4th Av., third bell.

WAITRESS.—In a small family to do waiting or chamberwork; with best reference. L. Rodden, 458 3d Av.

WAITRESS.—A lady leaving for Europe can highly recommend her waitress. Apply, 10 to 12 A. M., at 46 West 39th St., residence.

WAITRESS.—Experienced; thoroughly capable; can replace butler; well recommended. G., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By Protestant girl; private family; best reference. H., 311 East 38th St.

WAITRESS.—By Swedish girl as waitress; city or country. 934 5th Av., present employer's.

Washing.

WASHING, &c.—A respectable young widow would take home family wash; first-class laundress; best city reference. 43 East 50th St.

Miscellaneous.

MANICURE.—Young lady wishes few private customers at her parlors or out; elite only. Miss Helen, 40 West 24th St. Open 9 to 8.

MASSAGE.—By a masseuse graduate; will treat ladies at residence or at home. Miss Otth, 123 Clinton Place, Room 6.

UPSTAIRS GIRL.—By young girl as upstairs girl; would assist elsewhere. 104 East 28th St., Mrs. Fleming's bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By couple in private or bachelor's apartments or club; wife excellent cook; city references; would go separate; left through family going to Europe. English Protestants. Valler, 107 East 34th St.

BUTLER.—Experienced; good worker; excellent hand on salads; good silver cleaner; gentleman's shoes, clothes splendid order; willing and obliging; excellent recommendations. Charles, Box 387 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—City or country; competent in every respect; speaks English, French, and German fluently; first-class reference. John S., 262 West 35th St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—English; thoroughly experienced; left through family going to Europe; excellent city reference; age 28. Box A, 1,513 3d Av.

BUTLER.—By a young man; single; is a thorough, competent servant; willing to work; strictly temperate; good city references. N. N., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; just disengaged; first-class reference; willing, obliging; no objection to going anywhere. Butler, 1,422 Broadway, tailor store.

BUTLER.—City or country; competent in every respect; speaks English, French, and German fluently; first-class reference. John S., 262 West 35th St.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent man in private family; nine years' city references; sober, honest, willing; last lady seen. J. S., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By German; honest, temperate, willing, obliging; neat appearing man; first-class personal city reference. R., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, &c.—By a butler and wife; first-class; excellent references; city or country. H., 133 East 32d St.

BUTLER.—By Swede as butler in private family; best of recommendation. H., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes position for thoroughly competent young man as butler; highly recommended. 39 West 26th St., present employer's.

BUTLER.—Lady going to Europ

ARSENIC CAUSED DEATH

THIS THE OPINION OF DR. C. S. FISHER IN CASE OF MRS. BLISS.

He Was Called as an Expert in Trial of Mrs. Fleming, Charged with Poisoning Her Mother—Long Hypothetical Question Asked by Prosecution to Get His Views—Prof. Vaughn of Michigan University Begins to Testify.

Signs were not wanting yesterday in General Sessions, Part III., that the prosecution in the trial of Mary Alice Almont Fleming for the murder of her mother, Evalina M. Bliss, was bringing its side of the case to a close.

The only two experts on the effect of arsenic poisoning whom the prosecution proposes to call were on the stand yesterday, and, in answer to a hypothetical question which assumed the truth of the evidence hitherto given of the circumstances surrounding Mrs. Bliss's death, one of these experts, Dr. Charles S. Fisher, unhesitatingly said he would ascribe her death to arsenical poisoning. The other expert, Prof. Vaughn of Michigan University, was on the stand when the court adjourned, and the same hypothetical question will be put to him this morning.

H. H. Bliss, the defendant's stepfather, was the first witness to take the stand yesterday for cross-examination by Mr. Brooke. His testimony, which contained some apparently damaging admissions to Mr. McIntyre in his direct examination, was considerably modified by his explanations to Mr. Brooke.

Mrs. Fleming entered the courtroom at 10:30. She seemed quite superior to the depressing influences which surrounded her, and walked to her seat smiling and cheerful. The Recorder came in soon afterward.

It was expected that Mr. Brooke would endeavor to get Mr. Bliss to qualify the statements he had made in direct examination, when he acknowledged that he had said to Mrs. Fleming in allusion to Mrs. Bliss's death: "Did you poison your mamma?"

The witness explained to Mr. Brooke yesterday that he had said this to Mrs. Fleming because he had heard it was suspected that Mrs. Bliss had been poisoned, and because he had also heard that his step-daughter had been accused of the crime.

Mr. Brooke asked the witness if he believed at the time that his stepdaughter was guilty of the crime, and the witness replied that he did not, before he heard Mr. McIntyre's objection to the question.

Mr. Brooke brought out by the witness that the quarrels which were frequent between Mrs. Bliss and her daughter Alice usually lasted only five minutes. On the last Wednesday that they met, though they quarreled, they were good friends at parting.

Mr. Brooke's cross-examination lasted only ten minutes, and Mr. McIntyre then began to re-examine him.

Q.—Did you say to the defendant on the day of her mother's funeral, "You ought to take a dose of the same medicine"? A.—No, Sir, never.

Q.—Have you ever spoken to the defendant about this case? A.—No, Sir; not since she was arrested.

Q.—Have you talked to your daughter Florence about this case? A.—Yes; she has talked to me about it in my office.

Q.—Did you say to the defendant on the day of Mrs. Bliss's funeral that she ought to be dead and damned for having done what she did, or words to that effect? A.—I never said anything of the kind.

Mrs. Leonard, the jaintress in the apartment house where Mrs. Bliss died, was re-called to testify that she had seen Mrs. Bliss on the morning of the day she died, and that she seemed well then.

Dr. Charles S. Fisher was called by Dr. O'Sullivan as an expert in arsenic poisoning. He said he had studied in the Long Island College Hospital, where he was graduated. He afterward went to Berlin, where he studied under Virchow; to Strassburg, Geneva, and to other prominent schools of medicine.

Dr. Fisher spent more than seven years studying pathology and physiological chemistry, and has only recently returned to this country. He is about thirty years old, tall, slight, and with a broad, open face and equilinal nose. He sat very still in the witness chair, but looked keen and alert. He said in starting his testimony:

The symptoms of acute arsenic poisoning are nausea, vomiting, and pain. The first vomiting consists of the substance last taken into the stomach. As the vomiting continues it changes its character. The pain is at first gnawing and tearing, with a burning sensation. There may be symptoms in the mouth of burning, dryness, and pain.

The pulse is flaccid, irregular, and feeble. The temperature may rise slightly at first, then fall. The color of the skin may be of a bluish tinge, a cold and slimy perspiration breaks out on the skin, the features appear pinched and sunken. The mind varies—clear in some cases up to the last; in others there is early delirium and unconsciousness, which lasts until death. The breathing is rapid and shallow.

Dr. Fisher explained that the symptoms varied considerably according to whether the arsenic was in solution, and therefore rapidly absorbed by the system. If the poison was rapidly absorbed, the symptoms would be chiefly nervous. In this case there might be no vomiting at all nor any of the gastro-intestinal symptoms. There might be slight nervous spasms or they might be as severe as tetanus.

The witness said he would consider anything more than two grains of arsenic a fatal dose. The effect of adding antimony to arsenic would be to increase the depressing effects. If the arsenic was not administered in the form of a solution it would be given in an emulsive form.

Dr. O'Sullivan asked the witness if clam chowder might not be described as an emulsive.

Mr. Brooke objected to this question on the ground that there were many different kinds of clam chowder.

The Recorder allowed the question, and Dr. Fisher, with some hesitation in his manner, said that clam chowder might be described as an emulsive.

Dr. Fisher, in reply to Dr. O'Sullivan, said there was a kind of arsenic poisoning in which the symptoms might be mistaken for heart disease. Ordinary acute poisoning by arsenic might oftenest be mistaken for acute gastritis. The symptoms of chronic arsenical poison resembled those of chronic dyspepsia, though there were serious pathological changes in the organs affected.

Dr. O'Sullivan began to read a hypothetical question to Dr. Fisher. It consisted of extracts from the testimony of Mr. Teubner, the man who first saw Mrs. Bliss ill on the day of her death; of Mrs. Van Norden, and Mrs. Leonard, who attended her while she was ill; of Dr. Bullman, the physician called in to see her; of Dr. O'Hanlon, who made the autopsy, and of Dr. Mott and Dr. Scheele, who made the chemical analysis of Mrs. Bliss's stomach and its contents, and together separated twenty-nine grains of arsenic and four grains of antimony. Dr. O'Sullivan prefaced the reading of each of these extracts by the word "assuming," and ended the question by asking Dr. Fisher what, in his opinion, was the cause of death, granting that all these statements by witnesses were true?

It took Dr. O'Sullivan an hour to read the hypothetical question. During the reading, the members of the jury lay back in their chairs, yawning occasionally and paying little or no attention to the question itself.

Mrs. Fleming did not seem to take much interest in the question, and spent the time talking to her sister or fanning herself. When the end of the question came she evinced no anxiety to hear the answer, but continued her conversation.

Mr. Brooke held up his hand warningly to the witness as Dr. O'Sullivan read the last few words of the question. Before a reply could be given, Mr. Brooke interposed his objection to the question because it was based upon matters which had no connection with the case, because it contained matters not proper for submission to a scientific expert, and because, for these reasons and others, the question was incompetent.

Dr. O'Sullivan replied that he had only used the words given in evidence by witnesses except in the necessary opening and closing of the question.

Mr. Brooke said that it was only proper for an expert to give his opinion on facts, not on the opinions of witnesses. He instanced the opinions expressed by Dr. Bullman, who had attended Mrs. Bliss in her last illness, and the opinions expressed by Dr. O'Hanlon about the results of the autopsy on the body.

The Recorder, without waiting for Mr. Brooke to finish his argument, sustained his objection to the question. The witness, he said, should not be called on to testify to the competency of other witnesses, because such evidence would be incompetent if given. A hypothesis of itself meant an opinion upon facts, not upon opinions.

The prosecution seemed much put out by this ruling, and both Mr. McIntyre and Dr. O'Sullivan made several vain attempts to make the Recorder see the matter in a different light. The jury looked aghast for a few minutes at the prospect of having to listen to the whole question, with a few slight omissions, over again. Mrs. Fleming drew near Mr. Brooke and spoke to him earnestly for several minutes, apparently much pleased with the momentary victory.

The Recorder, meanwhile, called up the official stenographer beside him on the bench and made him read over portions of the hypothetical question. He then announced that all opinions expressed in the question must be stricken out.

Mr. McIntyre then read out a list of phrases occurring in the hypothetical question, which he requested, on behalf of the people, be stricken out of the question in accordance with his Honor's ruling. These included every mention of arsenic in the testimony of Dr. O'Hanlon and Dr. Bullman, and every opinion of these two physicians as to the cause of Mrs. Bliss's death. All testimony of the qualifications of any of the doctors to make a diagnosis, an autopsy, or an analysis was also stricken out. Mr. McIntyre then submitted that the question was competent.

Dr. O'Sullivan, by the Recorder's direction, then asked Dr. Fisher if the question was intelligible to him with the eliminations just read out. The witness replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Brooke objected to the question in its amended form, and read out portions of the evidence of Mr. Teubner, the man who found Mrs. Bliss ill in her flat on the day of her death, and went for Dr. Bullman, which he thought ought to be stricken out. He wanted Mrs. Bliss's words to Mrs. Van, "I think I am going to die," stricken out. Also, the testimony of Mrs. Leonard, about Mrs. Bliss's condition on the night of her death, "she breathed with great difficulty, as if she had a burning feeling in her throat."

The Recorder sustained Mr. Brooke's objection, and ordered Mr. McIntyre to make the necessary revision. He thought the inclusion of the phrases of Mr. Teubner's evidence, "I sat in a chair and fell asleep, I think I slept an hour," was wholly out of place.

Mr. McIntyre began to read the whole question as revised over again, and the jurors first looked at one another and laughed, then settled down lazily in their seats for a good rest. Mr. McIntyre, with a few immaterial objections from Mr. Brooke, read the hypothetical question again, and Dr. Fisher answered:

"In my opinion Mrs. Bliss died of arsenical poisoning."

Prof. Vaughn of Michigan University, Ann Arbor, then took the stand. He seemed thoroughly at home, and talked to the members of the jury as if he had been giving a lecture to a class of freshmen. Each question put by Dr. O'Sullivan produced an immediate response, sometimes prolonged by illustrations and examples, delivered with great freedom. As he spoke he swayed himself to and fro in the witness chair.

He made his statements in language easily understood by the jury, and always used a common word where possible, in place of a scientific term. He claimed to be an expert as professor of hygiene, toxicology, and physiological chemistry at Michigan University, and as the author of many works and articles on these subjects. Dr. Vaughn is the discoverer of tyrotoxicon, the ptomaine poison found in stale milk, and enjoys a world-wide celebrity for original research in toxicology and physiological chemistry. He was examined by Dr. O'Sullivan.

Q.—What methods did you take to discover the action of poisons? A.—I have taken animals, poisoned them, then examined the bodies of the animals after death pathologically.

Q.—What classifications do you make of poisons, for convenience or otherwise? A.—You have vegetable poisons, such as morphine; mineral poisons, such as arsenic; bacterial poisons, such as those which cause lockjaw and cholera, and animal poisons, such as Spanish fly. This is a classification for poisons according to their origin.

Prof. Vaughn gave other classifications of poisons, as, for example, by their effects. Poisons had generally a primary and a secondary effect, he said. Poisons which affected the nervous system alone were called narcotic, or cerebrospinal poisons.

Poisons which destroy the tissues, he continued, were called corrosive poisons. Some poisons were corrosive, irritant, and neurotic in their action; corrosive sublimate was a good example of this class.

Arsenic, the witness said, was an irritant and, to a certain extent, a nervous poison. Poisoning by this drug had been used since the ninth century. More persons had been killed by this than by any other poison, whether administered suicidally or homicidally.

Prof. Vaughn gave the ordinary symptoms of arsenical poisoning to much the same effect as the testimony given by Dr. Fisher.

The witness said he would not use an emetic at all in cases of arsenical poisoning. He would wash out the stomach with a stomach pump. He would not give tartar emetic as an antidote for arsenic, though he understood that such treatment was common at one time.

GLEN ISLAND'S MANY ATTRACTIONS.

Improvements Made for This Summer —Everything Now Open.

Several thousand pleasure seekers went to Glen Island yesterday to attend the opening of the regular Summer season at that popular resort in the Sound. The first boat left the Starin pier, at the foot of Liberty Street, at 9 o'clock A. M., well filled with passengers. The boat which started for Glen Island at 11 o'clock carried Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band, which played "Auld Lang Syne" as the boat approached Glen Island. This band was followed at noon by the Governors Island Band. Both musical organizations have been engaged by the Glen Island management for the season.

Five steamboats were put in service yesterday, and another will be added in about two weeks. The Sunday fleet will be increased to ten.

Glen Island may be known in future as the Coney Island of the Sound. This change is deemed desirable because Glen Island is a much quieter, there being seven islands in the archipelago.

Those who visit the islands this year will find many improvements. All the buildings have been freshly painted and decorated, the asphalt walks have been extended to encircle every island, a new bridge connects Island Wild and Beech Lawn—replacing one that was carried away last Winter by the ice—and the display of flowers and semi-tropical plants is finer than ever. There will be four new Fern launches in service this Summer, in which the circuit of the islands may be made.

The zoological collection this year is the special pride of the management. The menagerie is considered second only in value and importance to that conducted by the City of New-York. The aquarium is especially well stocked. There is a collection of rare curiosities from the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. A dispatch was received yesterday from Angus McDonald of East Booth Bay, Me., saying he had just shipped twenty-four seals and six sea lions to Glen Island. Mr. McDonald is a famous catcher of seals and sea lions.

In addition to these attractions, the Berne Oberland Quartet has been engaged for "Little Germany" to impart a local coloring to that island, and a company of genuine Rhode Islanders has been imported from that State to provide Rhode Island clambakes.

Twenty-four special policemen have been engaged to preserve order on the islands. The cost of transportation to Glen Island entitles passengers to admission to all the various attractions. Concerts, museums, and all other place of amusement there are free.

SHOT AND KILLED HER BROTHER.

Sophie Kellner, Playing with a Rifle, Sent a Bullet into His Heart.

Sophie Kellner, eight years old, accidentally shot and instantly killed her six-year-old brother John with a small rifle at their home, 254 Greene Street, Brooklyn, E. D., at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning. She was arrested, but was promptly discharged from custody by Justice Lemon in the Ewen Street Police Court.

In the Kellner household there were six children, of whom John was the youngest, and the only boy. They had breakfast yesterday about 7 o'clock, and while John lingered at the table Sophie went to play in the rear yard. There she found the rifle, and she called to John to go out and join her. John sat in a high chair with his back toward the door, which was open. He promised to hurry out and was drinking a cup of coffee when Sophie playfully pointed the rifle at him. She had cocked the hammer.

"Boo!" said Sophie, pulling the trigger.

John dropped his coffee cup.

"Oh, mamma!" he cried. "Sophie has shot me," and fell from his chair. His mother ran and picked him up—he was dead. The bullet had entered his body below the left shoulder blade and had penetrated his heart.

Mrs. Kellner carried the body into another room and tried to revive her boy. Sophie, terror-stricken, ran in and pleaded with him to speak to her.

Policeman Ester of the Seventh Precinct heard of the shooting and arrested Sophie, who was taken before Justice Lemon on a charge of homicide. Justice Lemon discharged the girl as soon as he learned the circumstances of the case.

John Kellner, the father, is a dealer in old tin. He bought the rifle a few days ago to shoot cats that disturb the neighborhood at night, and left it in the yard, forgetting that it was loaded.

HONORS FROM COLUMBIA

DEGREES AND PRIZES AWARDED TO MEN AND WOMEN.

Over 400 Graduates of the University Receive Their Rewards in Carnegie Hall—And Also Eighteen Woman from Barnard College—Address by President Low—A Great Display of Caps and Gowns—Bright Colors in the Boxes.

Caps and gowns were much in evidence in Carnegie Hall last evening in honor of Columbia University.

It was the first commencement since the title of college became subordinate to the broader dignities befitting an institution so diversified in its educational offerings, and those entitled to participate in the exercises in the regalia of learning turned out in force. They filled the ample stage, where sat the Faculties of the various departments, the Trustees, candidates for superior degrees, and those whose titles conferred at former commencements gave them the right to sit among the dignitaries.

There were 413 graduates of the class of '96, all robed, and wearing tasseled caps, who sat in the body of the hall, making, with 67 honor men of former years on the stage, 480 men and women who had assembled to receive degrees. At the west side of the hall, in the row nearest the stage, were eighteen young women of Barnard College, who had passed through the college course, and to whom the scholarly garb was most becoming.

Behind the mass of uniform black on the main floor, bright colors predominated, rising like flowery parterres in the boxes, and reaching in the upper galleries to the last row of seats. The contrast of black below and brilliant variety beyond and above made a striking picture.

President Seth Low's address opened the exercises. He spoke in part as follows:

The academic year just closing has been a notable one in the history of our university. It began by our taking possession of the enlarged Vanderbilt Clinic and of the new quarters for the department of pathology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

During the year the name of Columbia College has been restored to the School of Arts by designating the institution as a whole as Columbia University. This step has been taken without changing the name of the corporation, which remains, what it has been for more than a century, the Trustees of Columbia College in the City of New-York; but no act of the Legislature could have made the name of Columbia University more binding than the instant popular recognition of its fitness. Used as the name was in connection with the dedication of the new site on May 2, the idea of Columbia University will be forever associated with the transition from Forty-ninth Street to our new and splendid home upon Morningside Heights.

You have all heard of the generous gifts of buildings that have already been made for the development of this home. The names of the donors are written not only in our archives, but also in the hearts of all who love Columbia. I am glad to be able to tell you that since the dedication Mr. Charles C. Worthington has undertaken to equip in the most thorough manner the hydraulic laboratory at the new site, as a memorial of his father, the late Henry R. Worthington, whose inventions as the originator of the Worthington pumps has a National renown. From the sisters of the late Alexander I. Cotheal—Mrs. Samuel Lawrence and Mrs. James R. Swords—a fund of $5,000, to bear their brother's name, has been established for the increase of the library, the income of which is to be used for the purchase of books in Oriental languages or relating to Oriental countries. To our always generous fellow-citizen, Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, we are indebted also for a fund of $5,000, which may be loaned on proper terms to students otherwise unable to pay their way through college. Nor should I forget the Stuart Scholarships, established in the college by Mrs. Cornelia R. Atwill in memory of her grandsons, Sidney Barcuio Stuart and Eugene Taiman Stuart; nor the Robert Center Fund for instruction in music established by his mother. This generous endowment has already enabled the Trustees to create a Chair of Music, to which they have called the talented American musician and composer, himself a New-Yorker, Prof. Edward Alexander MacDowell. I hope this foundation will prove to be the nucleus of a great musical department in this university in the not far distant future.

Besides these gifts we have received during this year an additional endowment of $10,000 for the Avery Architectural Library from Mr. and Mrs. Samuel P. Avery; a gift of a new boathouse from Mr. Edwin Gould, and an anonymous gift of $10,000 for the purchase of books for the library. The boathouse is situated on the Hudson River just below the new site of the university at the foot of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. It is not quite finished, but it has been far enough advanced to be used by the crews this Spring. The boathouse will add greatly to the pleasure of the students, and will make rowing at Columbia as convenient as it is at any college in the land.

But I should give you a most false impression of the characteristics of this fortunate academic year of 1896 if I appeared to suppose that only it was notable only for our material prosperity. I am glad to think that the educational work done in all the schools has kept pace in its development with our material growth.

On the 2d of May the new site of the university was dedicated to its new and scholarly uses, in the presence of a vast throng of interested spectators. On the same day the flag of our country was unfurled over the new grounds by the hands of men who had themselves fought for the preservation of the union of these United States. There the beautiful flag now waves, day after day, the emblem of national unity, of liberty under law, of freedom of opportunity, and the constant reminder of a patriot's duty.

I ask you to reflect, for a moment, upon the significance of this coincidence. Surely it ought to mean to every one of us that scholarship, also, has a duty to the country that only scholarship can discharge. It may mean in some dreadful day of trial that scholar, just as other men, must shoulder his musket as our fathers did, and become a soldier. Or it may mean that like some modern Curtius, a single man shall sacrifice himself for the public good. It always and everywhere it must mean that scholars ought to make themselves good citizens by punctually discharging every duty of the citizen, and by making their special knowledge of service to the State. Last of all, see to it that it means, I hope of you, men of Columbia and women of Barnard, that you carry into your citizenship something of that idealism and something of that enthusiasm that are the best gifts to its favored children of an American university. A democracy, believe me, is as capable of idealism and of enthusiasm as a beardless youth; but it needs the idealist and the enthusiast who shall hold before its eyes the inspiring vision. If he be a benefactor who makes two blades of grass grow where one blade grew before, so much more is he a benefactor in our day who so lives as to raise in any direction the standards that democracy applies to its own life. Such service may the graduates of Columbia University render to this country in the fullest measure.

Prizes and fellowships were then announced. Each participant received a round of applause on stepping forward for the honor and reward conferred. They were as follows:

Prize of the Alumni Association, $50, to Robert Weil, the most deserving student of the graduating class.—Chandler Historical Prize, income of $1,000, Albert Ralph Lesinsky, author of the best paper on civil government in America.

Sophomore Honors—In mathematics, John Fullton Berrien Mitchell, jr., Robert King Morse, and Arvan Alonzo Tenney; in classics, Franklin Zeiger.

Junior Honors—In mathematics, Morris Lincoln Strauss; in physics and chemistry, Eugene Carroll Brown.

Final Honors—In history, Albert Ralph Lesinsky; in romance languages, Albert Ralph Lesinsky; in mathematics, Walter Colouzzi Kretz; in biology and botany, Richard Weil, (summa cum laude.)

Sophomore Honors in Barnard College—In mathematics, Fannie I. Alward, in classics, Jessie W. Hughan, Susan L. Myers, and Helen St. Clair; in rhetoric and English composition, Helen St. Clair.

Junior Honors in Barnard College—Cordelia Hall.

Law School Prizes—First, $250, Edgar J. Kohler; second, $150, Samuel Lee Wolff; third, $100, John F. Carew.

Columbia Fellowship in Architecture—William Kinne Fellows.

James Gordon Bennett Prize—Albert Ralph Lesinsky.

Seligman Fellowship, $250, William Clarence Webster.

Prize Lectureship in the School of Political Science, $500, William Robert Shepherd, Ph. D.

Toppan Prize, $150, Samuel Lee Wolff.

Kohn Mathematical Prize in Barnard College, $50, Miss Carrie Hammerslough.

Sophomore Chemistry Prize in Barnard College, $25, Helen St. Clair.

John Tyndall Fellowship, income of $10,800, Walter Wheeler Cook.

Harsen Prizes for Clinical Reports—Michael Schiller, $150; Adolph Goldheimer, $75; Charles W. Berry, $25; Harsen Prize for Proficiency at Medical Examination—Joseph Roby, $500; Samuel Cochran, $300; Francis O. Dorsey, $200.

Alumni Prize of $500 for the Best Medical Essay—Dr. Alexander Duane, '81.

Medical Alumni Fellowships, Worth $500 Each—Dr. Joseph A. Blake in anatomy, and Dr. Richard H. Cunningham in physiology.

President Low addressed the Trustees in Latin, presenting the graduates to them, and then directed that those entitled to diplomas in the various departments be summoned to the stage. The Degree of Bachelor or Arts was first conferred on the following men:

Charles S. Adams, Bernhard Alexander, Carl L. Alsberg, John R. Atwill, Edwin A. Bayles, Edwin Beer, George P. Bryant, Granville I. Burr, Herbert L. Celler, William S. Cherry, Charles du Pont Coudert, Walter S. Dryfoos, Henry L. A. Fick, Wells H. Fitch, Harold C. Geyer, Everett W. Gould, Robert H. Halsey, William H. Hays, Victor W. Hungerford, John D. Irving, Walter C. Kretz, Alfred L. Kroeber, Irving Lehman, Albert R. Lesinsky, Julian C. Levi, Frederick M. Livingston, Robert G. McCrea, Robert A. McCulloch, Aaron W. Maddox, George F. Middendorf, jr., Louis H. Newkirk, Leonard J. Obermeier, Edward C. Parish, Asa W. Parker, jr., Frederick A. Peters, Edwy G. Pitblado, William Popper, Joseph M. Proskauer, Isiderus Ross, Allan C. Rowe, John W. Russell, Herman F. Senftner, Samuel S. Seward, jr., Walter C. Shoup, John H. Snyder, David H. Taylor, John Tilley, jr., Carl M. Uhl, John A. Valentine, Richard Weil, Edwin B. Woodruff.

Eighteen Barnard College graduates, who received the same degree, were as follows:

Alice G. Chase, Elsie W. Clews, Carrie Hammerslough, Mary B. Harris, Ada H. Hart, Anna C. Mellick, Clara Meltzer, Louise Place, May H. Pollock, Eva S. Potter, Mary R. Roper, Ettie Stettheimer, Mary M. Stone, Anne J. Sutphen, Clementine Tucker, Bertha S. Van Riper, Jessie M. Wendover, Gertrude Wolff.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws was next conferred on fifty-three graduates, as follows:

Alfred J. Amend, Paul Armitage, Berkeley C. Austin, Shelley F. Austin, William T. Aycock, Harry S. Bandler, Solomon C. Bernstein, Russell E. Burke, John F. Carew, James D. Carr, Thomas I. Chatfield, Joseph J. Corn, Sidney C. Crane, William B. Crowell, Eugene H. Daly, John G. Dunbar, William C. Dunbar, Horatio S. Eisman, Mortimer K. Flagg, Hermann G. Friedmann, Sydney W. Hart, Otto T. Hess, Walter B. Hopping, Harold Hurd, Edwin J. Johnson, Norman G. Johnson, William C. B. Kemp, Harvey R. Kingsley, Arthur C. Kletzsch, William R. A. Koehl, Edgar J. Kohler, Henry M. Levin, Louis Levy, Edward Livingston, jr., Campbell E. Locke, Charles E. F. McCann, Cornelius P. McIntyre, Robert M. Miles, jr., Frederick F. Neuman, Sheridan S. Norton, James F. O'Beirne, Charles R. Pelgram, George Ross, Frederick H. Sanborn, George J. Sleicher, Peter Schmuck, Edward S. Seldman, Oscar R. Seitz, Francis R. Stark, Robert W. Thompson, jr., Henry A. Uterhart, Sampson H. Weinhandler, and Lewis M. White.

In conferring the degree of Doctor of Medicine on the 234 members of the Class of '96, the Hippocratic oath, binding the men to honorable practice, was administered by Dr. James W. McLane, Dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The candidates were:

Walter S. Adams, William Adler, Horace R. Allen, jr., Emil Altman, Samuel Ansbacher, William H. Areson, Oliver L. Austin, William H. Baker, Charles E. Banker, Archie H. Barkley, John H. Barnhart, Alfred Beil, Charles S. Bentley, Charles W. Berry, Horace Bigelow, Arthur W. Bingham, Albert G. Bising, Edward Blaise, Jesse L. Bliss, John H. Blot, Edward A. Blount, jr., Henry J. Blumensohn, Antonse M. Bodden, Belmont De Forest Bogart, Charles H. Borden, Leon Bowman, Charles E. Boynton, Mordecai K. Bren, Everett C. Brennand, Walter M. Brickner, Elias G. Brown, Frank T. Budd, William Buermann, Clarence P. Bulson, James E. Campbell, Ransford De Los Canedy, James P. Casazza, Douglas A. Cater, Arthur H. Cilley, Samuel Cochran, James C. Coles, Howard O. Comegys, James B. Conant, Charles F. Connor, George M. Creevey, David R. Crouse, Willis H. Crowe, Frederick W. Culler, Harold Cummings, Arthur W. Cutler, Robert M. Daley, William J. Leo Davis, José A. Diaz y Rodriguez, William G. Dice, Joseph M. Dill, jr., Francis O. Dorsey, Mortimer B. Downer, Frank C. Downing, Jay H. Durkee.

John S. Easton, William G. Eckstein, Ogden M. Edwards, jr., Robert Emmet, Floyd B. Ennist, Edgar H. Farr, Joseph W. Fazio, Tieroy, Burr Ferguson, Carl F. H. Fischer, Howard S. Forman, Ernest W. Fowler, Samuel W. Fowler, Robert L. Fox, Maurice Friedman, Ennis I. Geraghty, Ernest C. Gibney, James P. Gilligan, Adolph Goldhamer, Sidney O. Goldman, Carl Goldmark, Charles A. Goodrich, John W. G. Greeff, Charles W. Green, Chauncey B. Griffiths, Samuel B. Grubbs, Charles A. Haffner, Henry E. Hale, jr., James S. Hall, Louis Hauswirth, Franklin M. Herman, William C. Hobdy, William G. Hogg, Fenimore C. Hoke, John Horni, Charles Huber, Frederick W. Huber, Harry R. Humphries, Edward L. Hunt, Elon O. Huntington, Augustus A. Hussey, Sherwood B. Ives, Charles H. Jaeger, Benjamin Y. Jaudon, Homer T. Joy, Edgar C. Joyce, Aspinwall Judd, Morris N. Karash, Ernest Kaufman, James E. Keegan, Charles P. Knowles, Albert E. Koonz, Carl H. Kroeber, Adrian Van Sinderen Lambert, Edward R. Lampson, jr., William J. Lamson, Sidney L. Lassell, George A. Lawrence, Medwin Leslie, Prescott Le Breton, George B. Lee, Oswald Leiser, Arnold G. Leo, Hugo A. Levison, John C. Lewis, Eli Long, jr., Arthur J. Lougee, George F. Ludlow, Cecil L. MacCoy, James W. MacWhirter, John S. Macon, Robert H. McDonnell, William T. McConvill, Arthur T. McCormack, Hugh F. McGaughey, Arthur F. McGinn, John D. McLaren, Wharton B. McLaughlin, Thomas W. McManus, Frank C. Mallalieu, Edward R. Maloney, Leopold Marcus, David T. Marshall, John M. Masury, William J. Mersereau, John I. Middleton, jr., Jesse P. Miller, Augustin J. Molloy, Paul Morrison, Wesley T. Mulligan, Adolph Munz.

John W. Nelson, Denwood N. L. Newbury, Lorenzo M. Nickerson, Frank B. Otis, Frederic F. Owens, Henry F. Owsley, Frederick C. Paffard, Edwin O. Parker, George M. Parker, Jacob H. Parseghian, Antonio D. Pisani, Nelson A. Pomeroy, Joseph W. Posthauer, Albert W. Preston, William S. Reoch, Strother W. Rice, Joseph Roby, Albert V. Rockwell, Harry H. Rodman, Mariano Rodriguez, John A. Romayne, Leoncio Ros, Malcolm C. Rose, Clark G. Rossman, Solomon Rottenberg, Thomas E. Ryan, Walter G. Ryon, Trafford B. Salisbury, Philip M. Schaffner, Robert McE. Schauffler, Michael Schiller, Winfield S. Schley, jr., Charles H. Schlichter, Alfred Schwab, Samuel E. Schwartz, John W. Scott, Ambrose A. Scouler, Edgar C. Seibert, John C. Selby, George H. Semken, James E. Shannon, jr., James D. Shea, Peter O. Shea, John L. Shells, Walter A. Sherwood, Percy J. Shute, Malcolm T. Sime, Daniel A. Sinclair, Thomas J. Smith, Paul F. Sondern, Victor Steinberger, Samuel Stern, Richard Stimson, James G. Phelps Stokes, Walter W. Strang, August A. Strasser, Carlyle E. Sutphen, jr., Joseph C. Taylor, Arthur H. Temple, Arthur S. Tenner, William S. Terriberry, Joseph C. Thompson, Josiah P. Thornley, Robert S. Tracy, Guy H. Turrell, Sidney Ulfelder, James S. Unger, Herbert B. Vail, Arthur W. Van Riper, Albert M. Van Sickle, Augustus B. Wadsworth, George J. Wardenburg, John S. Waters, Howard R. Welrick, Stephen W. Wells, George O. Welshman, Charles A. Whiting, James R. Whiting, jr., Ernest N. Witcox, Adrian D. Williams, Edward T. Willson, Edward D. Wisely, Arthur B. Wright, Andrew B. Yard, Harry A. Young.

Next came the conferring of the degrees of Engineer of Mines, Civil Engineer, Electrical Engineer, Metallurgical Engineer, and Bachelor of Philosophy, as follows:

Degree of Engineer of Mines—Percy Morris Burrill, Allan J. Clark, Charles Drasel, Edwin C. Holden, Richard S. McCaffery, William L. McConway, Charles Of, Robert K. Painter, Richard A. Parker, Herman A. Prosser, Arthur E. Riedel, and William S. Thyng.

Degree of Civil Engineer—Frederick Auryansen, Edward C. Carney, Charles A. Derleth, jr., Charles V. Hesselbach, George Q. Palmer, Joel Pemel, Charles Rodenburg, David C. Serber, and Edward D. Tompkins.

Degree of Electrical Engineer—John L. Arden, Solomon D. Benoliel, Horace Dowie, Richard D. Godley, jr., Herbert D. Hawks, George G. Heye, Charles E. Hyatt, Paul McGahan, Ambrose Monell, jr., Charles L. Perry, Elliot M. Sergeant, Walter J. Shickhofer, Samuel G. F. Townsend, Dana C. Wells, and George W. Lane Woodruff.

Degree of Metallurgical Engineer—Charles Shepard Witherell.

Degree of Bachelor of Philosophy (Course of Analytical and Applied Chemistry)—Joseph Lowenstein, Arthur Metzger, William C. Uhlig, and Arthur P. Van Gelder.

Degree of Bachelor of Philosophy (Course of Architecture)—Frederick L. Comstock, James M. A. Darrach, Lindley M. Franklin, jr., Goldwin Goldsmith, Donald MacGregor, Hardman P. A. Montgomery, George T. Morse, Edward Necarsulmer, William G. Raymond, Edward I. Shire, Henry Stern, William Tachau, Max R. Toch, Josiah T. Tubby, jr., Boyd Van Benthuysen, Joseph Van Vleck, jr., and Albert E. Weidinger.

Degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy were next bestowed as follows:

Degree of Master of Arts—Arthur R. Bauder, Solomon D. Benoliel, James F. Berry, Marion S. Blake, John W. Brady, Russell E. Burke, Frank W. Chandler, Thomas A. Church, Martha R. Clarke, Bernard M. Cone, Joseph G. C. Cottier, Eugene H. Daly, Schuyler E. Day, William S. Evans, William O. Gennert, Felix M. Gernsheim, Frederick C. Grant, Otto F. Hess, Delos Holden, James C. Howell, Cassius J. Keyser, Chalmers Kilbourn, Arthur K. Kuhn, Will D. Landis, Frederick Houk Law, George A. Lawrence, Ralph G. Levering, Campbell Erle Locke.

James H. McGregor, Simon J. McLean, William T. Mason, Ernest C. Moore, Elizabeth P. Nammack, Charles P. O'Connor, Max Osterberg, Jean C. Palmer, Edward R. Perry, Henry P. Pogson, Elias P. Robinson, Henry C. Sherman, James F. Smith, Percy H. Smith, Edward G. Spaulding, Alice Sterne, Amey T. Talnton, Frank L. Tufts, John G. Underhill, Henry A. Uterhart, Henry G. Vick, Edward H. Warren, Frederick DeW. Wells, Theodore G. White, Elizabeth S. Williams, Harriet Winfield, and Joseph A. Wright.

The degree of Ph. D. was awarded as follows:

William R. Arnold, Joseph F. Berg, Harold Jacoby, George H. Ling, Frederic L. Luqueer, Lewis F. Mott, Heinrich Ries, William R. Shepherd, Oliver S. Strong, and Delos F. Wilcox.

Honorary degrees were finally given in two instances, the degree of A. M. being conferred upon Samuel Putnam Avery, presented by Prof. William R. Ware, and that of LL. D. upon Charles Carter Harrison, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, who was presented by Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler.

Funeral of Gen. de Quesada.

The funeral services over the body of Gen. Rafael de Quesada, the Cuban patriot, who died in the Hotel Endicott, were held yesterday morning in St. Leo's Church, in East Twenty-eighth Street. The church was filled with Cubans and other friends of the General. The Cuban Junta attended in a body. The casket was covered with floral tributes, and was draped with the American and Cuban flags. The Rev. Thomas Ducey officiated, and after the requiem mass he delivered a eulogy on Gen. Quesada. The body was placed in a receiving vault in Calvary Cemetery. In the event of Cuba gaining her freedom, Gen. de Quesada will be buried in Cuban soil.

Each Shot the Other on Sight.

DADE CITY, Fla., June 10.—In a shooting affray in the woods between Lacoochee and Trilley yesterday Drayton McKinney and C. J. Raulerson lost their lives. McKinney was incensed at Raulerson's attentions to his sister, and the two, meeting in a country road, exchanged shots with fatal effect on both sides.

Mr. Potter's Condition Favorable.

Word was received at the office of E. C. Potter and Co., 36 Wall Street, yesterday afternoon that E. Clarkson Potter, who was severely hurt by being thrown from his pony during a polo game on the Westchester County Country Club grounds last Monday, was apparently in a fair way of recovery. He was sleeping quietly, and all symptons were favorable.

FORMAL COMPLAINT MADE

APPEAL TO RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS TO HAVE THE LAW OBEYED.

Taxpayers' Alliance of the Twenty-third Ward Takes Action in the Fight to Compel the Manhattan Railway Company to Give a Continuous Ride Across the Harlem as Provided by Law—Attorney General May Begin Proceedings.

Another heavy gun was trained against the Manhattan Railway Company yesterday to compel it to cease its daily violations of the law, and to carry passengers without change of cars across the Harlem River. A formal complaint against the company was made to the Board of State Railroad Commissioners by the Taxpayers' Alliance of the Twenty-third Ward.

Copies of the complaint were served late in the afternoon, both on the Manhattan Railway Company and on the board. The Taxpayers' Alliance, which is a representative north side body, including twenty-four associations, with an aggregate membership of about 5,000 taxpayers and residents, is represented in the complaint by George J. Grossman, Chairman of its Committee on Rapid Transit. The papers were drawn and served by the firm of Gumbleton & Hottenroth, attorneys for the plaintiff.

"It is peculiarly appropriate," said a north sider, "that this matter should be brought to the attention of the Attorney General on the very day when the Manhattan Railway Company has promised to name a date when it will be graciously pleased to comply with the law and give to its passengers on the east side a continuous ride between all points north and south of the Harlem River.

"The law has been on the statute books nearly two years, and it is about time it was enforced. The company is not above the law any more than an individual. Mr. Sage has promised to have an answer ready to

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CHECKS NOT TO BE FOUND

SENSATION IN THE TRIAL OF THE SUIT AGAINST N. K. FAIRBANK.

Mr. Gilmore Says He Last Saw Them When He Allowed ex-Judge Dittenhoefer's Expert to Inspect Them —Mr. Deming, in Opening for the Defense, Charges Collusion Between Belasco and Mrs. Carter to Extort Money from His Client.

The defense in the case of David Belasco, playwright, against N. K. Fairbank, the Chicago millionaire, had proceeded but little beyond the statement by Horace E. Deming, defendant's counsel, before Justice Giegerich, in Part V. of the Supreme Court, yesterday, when it was insinuated—practically charged—by question and answer that Benjamin F. Roeder, Secretary of the American Academy of the Dramatic Arts and an associate of David Belasco, had abstracted from Mr. Gilmore's returned checks checks indorsed by Mr. Belasco and drawn by E. G. Gilmore of the Academy of Music.

Mr. Gilmore, who was Mrs. Carter's manager before she had been trained by Mr. Belasco, was the first witness for Mr. Fairbank. He had testified that Mr. Belasco had agreed with him to train Mrs. Carter for $100 a week for twenty-five weeks, and had said that he had paid Mr. Belasco for his services, sometimes by check, but more often in cash.

"Have you any book showing that these payments were made?" asked ex-Judge Dittenhoefer.

"I have a checkbook," replied Mr. Gilmore.

"Have you any checks bearing Mr. Belasco's indorsement?"

"I have."

"Have you them here?"

"I have."

"Produce them"—this triumphantly.

Mr. Gilmore took from a pocket a checkbook that inclosed a large bundle of canceled checks on the Union Square Bank. He went over the checks carefully, one by one, looking at their backs. When he had finished he shook his head, but was apparently neither startled nor surprised.

He went over the bundle again, and then exclaimed:

"I haven't them; I did have them; they are not here!"

Mr. Dittenhoefer was exuberant as he prepared to hurl another question at the witness. Mr. Gilmore became snappy and blurted out again: "I had them!"

"When did you see them last?" asked Mr. Deming.

"When I permitted Judge Dittenhoefer's expert to see them."

"You say my expert. Who was that expert? His name!" shouted Mr. Dittenhoefer, rising and stepping excitedly toward the witness.

"I don't know his name. He brought a note from you, Judge, asking me to let him see the checks," replied Mr. Gilmore.

"Mr. Roeder!" called Mr. Belasco's attorney. "Mr. Roeder, come forward!"

Benjamin F. Roeder advanced to the counsels' table. "Is this the man?" demanded Mr. Dittenhoefer, pointing at Roeder.

"That is the man," said Mr. Gilmore.

The tension of feeling on both sides at this remark promised a break in formality and courtesy, but, fortunately, the hour of recess had arrived.

To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, during recess, Mr. Roeder denied that he had taken any checks belonging to Mr. Gilmore. "I saw the Belasco checks referred to a month ago," he said, "and made records of the numbers and everything connected with them. It's funny that after a month has gone by Mr. Gilmore should suddenly discover his loss while on the witness stand."

Mr. Gilmore declared that the checks were in a bundle he gave to Mr. Roeder, and that he had not seen them since.

"Some of those I have now are made out to 'Mr. Belasco or self.' That was because I cashed them and gave the money to Mr. Belasco."

"I saw the missing checks," said Mr. Deming to the reporter. "If it is necessary to prove their existence, I shall go on the stand myself."

The check incident was only one of the sensations contributed during the day. Almost the first words of Mr. Deming's opening address furnished another. He charged collusion between Mrs. Carter and Mr. Belasco to extort from Mr. Fairbank $65,000 after they had already "squeezed" him, as he termed it, for more than $50,000. Mr. Deming is fighting to show that Mrs. Carter is not a co-defendant with Mr. Fairbank, although she is so named in the action, but that all her acts favorable to Mr. Belasco, such as the surrendering to him of every card and document she had relating to the defendant and his agents, show that she is really a co-plaintiff.

"We deny that we employed Mr. Belasco to train Mrs. Carter," said Mr. Deming in his opening. "We deny it flatly. We deny that Mr. Belasco's bill of particulars is true, and if it is true, we deny that his services are worth any such money.

"We go further. We offset his claim. We say that we advanced to him $50,000 and over. We not only ask a verdict that we never employed Mr. Belasco, but we should have a verdict for $50,000 against him.

"Mrs. Carter is not a genuine co-defendant. Mrs. Carter is co-plaintiff, and in collusion with Mr. Belasco in trying to get $50,000 more out of this defendant.

"This is a collusive case brought for the purpose of extorting money. Mrs. Carter expects to get part of the money.

"We will convince you [the jury] that this is a confidence game. It is the old story, gentlemen. Some of us can be fooled all the time. Any of us may be fooled some of the time. We were fooled. They got our fingers in the crack, and they were pinched."

Mr. Deming then told of Mr. Fairbank's interest in Mrs. Carter. He knew the parents of both Mr. and Mrs. Carter, Mr. Deming said, and during Mrs. Carter's divorce suit was introduced to her by the late Wirt Dexter of the law firm then of Dexter, Herrick & Allen—Mrs. Carter's counsel. Mr. Dexter asked Mr. Fairbank to help Mrs. Carter.

Mr. Deming said that when Mr. Fairbank, discovering the way he was being duped, refused to give Mrs. Carter any more money, there was talk of disagreeable things that might become public. "He agreed to put $10,000 in Mr. Belasco's hands," said Mr. Deming, "because Belasco had told him that he would be in a position to repay him."

Mr. Deming then told of other sums alleged to have been obtained from Mr. Fairbank by Mr. Belasco on promise of repayment, the whole amounting to $51,000.

"Gentlemen," said Mr. Deming, "if you ask why this suit has not been settled—and it could have been settled for less than $65,000—it was because Mr. Fairbank refused to settle. He said he had been a fool. 'I've been duped,' he said; 'they squeezed me. I have had enough of threats. I'll fight. If a jury says I owe Mr. Belasco a cent or $100,000, my check is ready.'"

E. G. Gilmore, when his examination was resumed, said he had been a theatrical manager in this city for twenty-five years. He was asked to tell of his engagement of Mr. Belasco to train Mrs. Carter.

"I had an interview with Mrs. Carter in the Winter of 1888-9," he said, "in regard to theatrical matters. It was in the Academy of Music. There were present my manager, Mr. Comstock, and myself. I afterward had an interview with Mr. Belasco. Mrs. Carter, Comstock, and myself were present. I had sent for Mr. Belasco. I told him Mrs. Carter wanted to go on the stage and it would oblige me very much if he would look after her. He said he was very busy, but would call on Mrs. Carter and report to me. He reported that he thought with proper training she would be successful.

"At another interview I asked Belasco how much it would cost to fit her for the stage. I told him I was to put up the money, but that if I lost it was to be reimbursed to me. I asked him if he would train her for a couple of hours a day, four days a week. I asked what he'd charge. He said about $100 a week, and that it would take about six months. I guaranteed him $2,500 if he would teach Mrs. Carter. He accepted. I never told Mr. Belasco that Mr. Fairbank was my backer."

Mr. Belasco had testified that Charles L. Allen, Mr. Fairbank's attorney, was present at one of the interviews at the Academy of Music. Mr. Gilmore denied this.

"I paid Mr. Belasco," continued Mr. Gilmore, "for about two months. I ceased about September, 1889. I met Mr. Belasco at the Hotel Brunswick. I told him I didn't think he was doing Mrs. Carter justice and we had better give it up. He said he was satisfied.

"I had several interviews with Mrs. Carter about this time."

There was a long wrangle as to whether Mr. Gilmore should be allowed to tell the conversations with Mrs. Carter. "I expect, indeed I confidently state, that before I get through I shall show that Belasco and Mrs. Carter were jointly interested in 'The Ugly Duckling,' and that Belasco and Mrs. Carter are jointly interested in getting $65,000 out of the defendant Fairbank," said Mr. Deming.

"On that statement," said Justice Giegerich, "I overrule the objection."

Mr. Dittenhoefer took an exception, and Mr. Gilmore went on to tell of the conversation with Mrs. Carter.

"She came to the Academy," he said, "and asked for money. I told her I had none. I said I had advanced money as long as I could afford it, and we'd better call the thing off. She sent for me the next day, and I went to see her. I told her I should certainly cease to have anything more to do with her. I asked her to get the money she owed me and pay it back to me. She said she would."

Mr. Gilmore produced his contract with Mrs. Carter, and said it was drawn by ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, who is his lawyer, Mr. Belasco's lawyer, and Mrs. Carter's lawyer.

"Mr. Belasco," said the witness, "used to come to the Academy for his money. I asked him several times if he wanted checks, and he said he preferred the money. Sometimes I gave Mrs. Carter money for him. She asked for it."

Then came the incident of the checks, already described.

"I did have checks indorsed by Mr. Belasco before your expert examined them," said Mr. Gilmore, in reply to a question immediately after recess. "I have no receipts from Mr. Belasco, nor have I any letter from Mr. Belasco acknowledging receipt of money by him."

"Is there a record in your ledger of the Carter-Belasco dealing?"

"No, Sir. I have no record except my checkbook."

"This was an enterprise of your own, and Mr. Fairbank was to reimburse you for your losses?"

"To the extent of $10,000."

"If you made money, was Mr. Fairbank to get any?"

"No, Sir."

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer turned to questions in Mr. Gilmore's testimony as to the engagement of Mr. Belasco to teach Mrs. Carter for $100 a week, with a guarantee that he should receive $2,500.

"Was Mr. Belasco anxious to accept the offer?" he asked.

"He was, after he knew Mrs. Carter," was the reply.

"You have no checks showing payments to Mr. Belasco?"

"No, Sir. I did have checks."

This reference to Mr. Gilmore's statement that checks indorsed by Mr. Belasco were missing after Mr. Roeder had handled them was ruled out, counsel for Mr. Fairbank consenting.

Charles L. Allen of Herrick & Allen, Chicago, lawyers who represented Mr. Fairbank in his philanthropy, was the next witness. He told of meeting Mrs. Carter in 1887, when his firm had charge of her divorce suit. He was asked by Mr. Deming to say whether the divorce proceedings were settled out of court. He declined to answer, on the ground that he would be violating professional confidence. Justice Giegerich sustained him, saying: "Only Mrs. Carter can unseal his lips."

Mr. Allen will continue his testimony at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

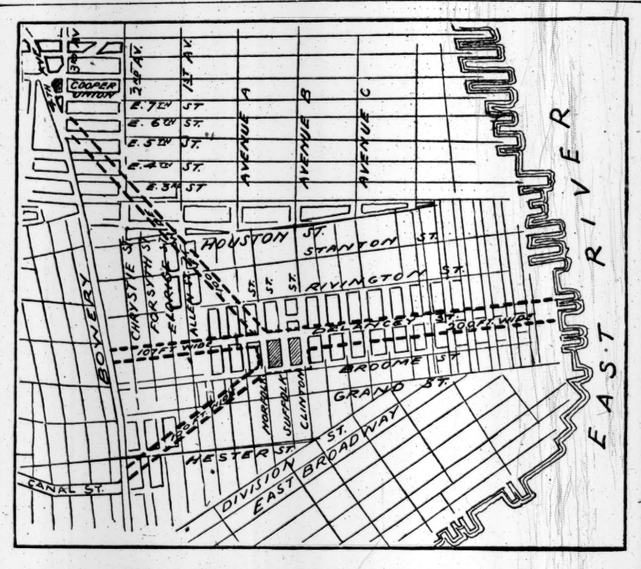
NEW BRIDGE'S TERMINALS

THOSE WHO FAVOR GRAND STREET PLAN HAVE A HEARING.

Considerations That the Commission Looking After the New East River Structure Must Weigh—The Delancey Street Project and the Proposed New Thoroughfares—Questions of Cost and Expediency—Hearing in Brooklyn To-day.

Deliberations concerning the New-York terminal for the proposed bridge across the East River between the Eastern District of Brooklyn and this city have nearly been concluded. The commission gave a hearing yesterday in the Mayor's office to persons favoring a terminal at Grand Street. A hearing to-day will be given in Brooklyn, when objections to the terminal there will be considered.

The commission met in its rooms, in the Emigrant Savings Bank Building yesterday after the hearing, intending to vote on the plans for this side of the river. Owing to the absence of several Commissioners, including Mayors Strong and Wurster, it was decided to postpone a vote until next week.



Changes That May Be Made for the Bridge.
One Plan for a Terminal Would Necessitate Widening Streets and Providing New Thoroughfares.

Since the lack of available water front restricts the commission to Delancey Street for the New-York pier, the question to be decided is whether the bridge should be carried inland in a straight line westward through Delancey Street or should be turned at a right angle from Delancey Street, between Pitt and Willett Streets, in order to provide a terminal at Grand Street.

The commission has been reluctantly obliged to consider a plan for Brooklyn involving a curve for several blocks from the river front. Having expressed its regret over this seemingly unavoidable departure from straight-line construction in Brooklyn, the commission looks with scant favor on a right-angle turn here. Whether such an engineering deformity will be approved will depend upon the weight of other considerations.

Delancey Street will be occupied under either plan for nine blocks from the East River. The present width of the street is 40 feet. It is proposed to take property on the southern side to increase the width to 200 feet, of which the bridge structure will occupy 107 feet, according to present plans, providing space for elevated and trolley railroads, for driveways, and for pedestrians all on one level.

The revised plan, to avoid the right angle, looks to an extension of Delancey Street, widening it to 200 feet for five blocks further westward, to Norfolk Street. The bridge would occupy three of these blocks, to Clinton Street, and the remaining two blocks would be used as a plaza. In the Grand Street plan there is a ready-made plaza at the eastern end of East Broadway.

If a straight-line bridge were built the terminus facing a plaza two blocks long, from Clinton Street to Norfolk Street, there would be insufficient outlet for travel beyond the plaza, because of the narrowness of all the streets in that neighborhood. It has accordingly been proposed to make Delancey Street 107 feet wide, the width of the bridge, from Norfolk Street to the Bowery, a distance of eight blocks. East Broadway would now serve that purpose, if the terminal were at Grand Street.

Plans go further than the use of either East Broadway or Delancey Street to reach the Bowery. They include the construction of two new streets, each 100 feet wide, both starting from the plaza. One of these streets would be laid northwesterly to the upper end of the Bowery, near Cooper Union. The other would run parallel to East Broadway and reach the Bowery at or near Canal Street.

The Commissioners feel that the selection of a terminus for the bridge carries with it large responsibility. If the present alone were to be considered, there would be no hesitation in preferring Grand Street to Delancey Street, on the ground of economy, and also because of the established character of Grand Street as a business thoroughfare. Delancey Street is occupied by tenement houses. But the bridge will serve public purposes in quite as large a way as the present bridge. Its original projectors anticipated for it service much more important to the two cities than is given by the present bridge, the improved railway facilities opening new districts for business development and for settlement by householders. Unless all expectations are amiss, travel over the new bridge will require an outlet not only more spacious than can be furnished by East Broadway, but affording a variety of routes.

The chief obstacle in the way of the plan as outlined is that of expense. While none of the Commissioners would hesitate between a straight-line bridge and one with a right angle, as a bare proposition, several of them cannot see the way clear to the improvement suggested. They all recognize the importance of building for future needs, and if these Commissioners were alone to determine what would best serve public purposes for all time the plan for ample outlets for travel, by means of three streets, each 100 feet wide, would be unanimously approved. The question of their right to order a construction involving such important changes in that section of the city and not immediately related to the work for which the commission was appointed will be seriously considered. It is certain that with the large plan before them the commission will not be satisfied with anything short of a thorough study of it, with the view of its adoption should the obstacles to it seem surmountable.

At the hearing yesterday only persons in favor of a Grand Street terminal appeared. Samuel Bernstein asked if the land required would be taken by the city or if the bridge would be built over the tops of buildings. Chairman Andrew D. Baird replied that the city would take all the land. A. Stein urged that Grand Street was to be preferred because it was a business street, sixty feet wide, while Delancey Street was forty feet wide and a tenement-house street. Delancey Street was already occupied by horse-car tracks, and traffic would be congested there. The Grand Street proposed terminal was roomy, and was already served by three lines of surface cars. The extra cost of widening Delancey Street to Norfolk Street could not be less than from $6,000,000 to $7,000,000.

Henry A. Robinson appeared for the Metropolitan Streeet Railway Company. He objected to Delancey Street as too narrow. In reply to a question by Commissioner Richard Deeves, Mr. Robinson said that the railway company might shift its lines to accommodate any plans.

Benjamin Stern of B. Stern & Son said that Grand Street had lost business by the diversion of travel to Twenty-third Street, over the ferry from Williamsburg to that street. It would be unjust to merchants and to property owners to strike another blow at it by converting a tenement-house street, like Delancey, into a business street. William Downing and Simon Sloan also spoke, urging the superiority of Grand Street over Delancey Street for business. They predicted that the Commissioners would vote at once for Grand Street if they would visit for half an hour the two neighborhoods under consideration.

Arrivals from Europe.

Among the passengers on the White Star steamship Teutonic, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool and Queenstown, were Gen. R. Brandreth, T. A. and Lady Brassey, H. A. Conant, the Right Rev. W. C. Doane, D. D., Bishop of Albany; E. H. Van Ingen, Capt. A. P. Jack, E. Reeve-Merritt, J. Pierpont Morgan, W. H. Shaw, C. R. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, John Sloane, Jr., Miss Sloane, C. H. Trask, Mrs. Trask, and Col. H. Trevelyan.

The North German Lloyd steamship Havel, which arrived yesterday from Bremen, had among her first-cabin passengers Miss Helen Cheever, Miss Adeline H. Cheever, Dr. E. W. Hitchcock, M. H. Kellogg, Capt. and Mrs. Charles F. Mason, F. H. Montgomery, Miss Mary Sumner, Miss Margaret B. Sumner, Dr. H. J. Wackerbarth, H. H. Slocum, and Mrs. G. A. Gardner.

What Her Son Andrew Gets.

Mrs. Ellen Wheeler's will was filed for probate in the Kings County Surrogate's Court yesterday. Among the bequests is the following: "I give and bequeath to my son, Andrew, the goose-feather bed, the one on which his Uncle John died."

PROSPECTS OF A UNION

POPULISTS WAITING FOR FREE-SILVER DEMOCRATS.

Senator Peffer Talks Frankly About a Combination—He Does Not Think It Will Win This Year, but Will Render Republican States Doubtful—Senator Teller Suggested for a Combination Ticket—Populists May Nominate Senator Daniel.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Senator Peffer, the Populist leader from Kansas, is not so certain as some other men in public life profess to be that a combination will be formed this year of free-silver Democrats and Populists to secure the election of their candidate for the Presidency. He declares that the Populists will not form this combination at the sacrifice of their political principles, but will insist, on the contrary, that no amalgamation with their forces can be secured that does not look to the acceptance by the free-silver Democrats of a part of the Populist platform. Senator Peffer does not assert that if such a combination is formed it will succeed in carrying the country. He thinks it will have many elements of strength; that it will control a large number of Western and Northwestern States; that it will make doubtful several others that have been safely Republican in the past; that it will have a good "fighting chance," and that the momentum it receives this year will carry it into power four years hence on a wave of great popular feeling, but he questions if it will win in November next.

The question was put by THE NEW-YORK TIMES's correspondent to Senator Peffer what probability there was of a union of Populist and free-silver Democratic forces. Mr. Peffer, who is singularly frank and straightforward in his utterances, replied:

"So far as I know, the Populists have not been asked to make such a union. This proposition may come to us later, but it ought to be made before the Chicago Convention is held, if it is going to be made at all. It is a mistake to suppose that the Populists will accept any candidate or any platform that may be agreed upon at Chicago. We must be consulted about both matters before our co-operation can be secured. We were the first organized party that made an intelligent fight for free silver. Having done this, and having secured the prestige which results from that course, we shall insist upon being fully consulted before we accept a candidate or a platform outside of our own party."

"Will the Populists insist upon the adoption of their principles by the free-silver Democrats before making common cause with them?"

"We shall not go so far as that. Upon the money question we are already agreed. We are opposing the National banks; so are the Democrats. We believe that the power to issue money should be vested in the Government, and not in private corporations; so do the Democrats. You see, therefore, that we are practically of one accord on these matters. We differ with respect to a Governmental control of the railways; yet, after all, people of all classes are coming to our way of thinking, even on that subject. On the whole, there are not so many points of difference between ourselves and the free-silver Democrats but what we can get together on some common ground. But they must make the advances."

"In the event of this combination, whom should you nominate?"

"Senator Teller of Colorado would be an ideal candidate. We might place Senator Daniel of Virginia on the same ticket. That would be a union of the West and South which would go far to popularize the ticket. They are both strong men, who have long made a consistent fight for free silver."

"But suppose the silver Democrats refuse to join the Populists upon any terms except such as are favorable to themselves?"

"Then we shall go ahead and make our own nomination. Our ticket will be the second in importance in the field, the free-silver Democrats being third in the race. We have not generally discussed the question of a nominee, and I can only speak for myself. Gov. Holcombe of Nebraska is my choice. He is a man of excellent all-round ability. We shall not win, but we shall largely increase our strength. Four years ago we cast a little more than 1,000,000 votes. We did this without organization in many States and with little if any opportunity for preparation in other localities. In 1894 we increased our popular vote nearly 100 per cent. The aggregate was nearly 1,900,000. We may not this year have another increase of 100 per cent., but it will certainly be 50 per cent. greater than it was two years ago."

"Do you think a combination with the free-silver Democrats will enable you to win?"

"I doubt it, although I have not looked into the matter very carefully. The trouble is that so many of our States have small electoral votes. It takes the votes of half a dozen of these States to offset the votes of great States like New-York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. I think such a combination, however, would give us Missouri, Kansas we should certainly get, and also Nebraska. I should also feel sure of Minnesota. Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois I should regard as doubtful, although the silver men think they could be carried by a union with the Populists. That may be possible, but I hardly expect it. Of course the great Eastern States such as were formerly regarded as doubtful would not be doubtful in the face of our opposition, but would undoubtedly cast their votes for the Republican candidate."

"I don't say that a union of the Populist and free-silver Democrat forces is probable. I simply say that the free-silver leaders have given us no intimation as yet that they purpose making such a proposition. I say if it is to be made it ought to be made before the Chicago Convention meets, so that we can be consulted. It may be too late after that to harmonize our differences, for, as I have said, our people will not be satisfied with every man whose name may be brought forward at Chicago. The Populist Party of the West and Northwest is largely composed of old-line Republicans, who would not be willing in all cases to cast their vote for a free-silver Democrat who was not personally or for other reasons entirely acceptable to them. They would prefer to vote for their own candidate."

SITE FOR THE NEW LIBRARY.

Evidence to Show Nothing Would Be Lost by Removing Reservoir.

There was another hearing yesterday before the Aldermen's Committee on County Affairs on the resolution authorizing the Park Department to turn over the site of the reservoir in Bryant Park to the New-York Public Library, (Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundation.) The hearing was in the lower chamber.

Frederic Crowninshield advocated the removal of the reservoir from an artistic point of view. Chief Engineer Birdsall of the Croton Aqueduct, on being questioned by Charles Sewall as to whether there would be any danger in removing the reservoir, said perhaps it would be better to wait until the proposed water mains are laid in Fifth Avenue. President Duane of the Aqueduct Commission agreed with Mr. Birdsall.

Alphonse Fteley, Chief Engineer to the Aqueduct Commission, said the reservoir was of no practical use, and it would be absolutely superfluous after the mains are laid in Fifth Avenue, as the increased pressure on the water supply would be so great as to force it over the confines of the reservoir.

Lewis Cass Ledyard brought out the fact that it would probably take two years to lay the water mains, and it would take two years more to remove the reservoir. Mr. Birdsall said that the removal could not be made until the water mains were laid below Forty-second Street.

James J. Cross said that the library should not be begun until the water supply question had been finally disposed of.

Brander Matthews said that this city is not a literary centre simply because it was, so far, deficient in libraries. He said he understood that a certain philanthropist would present $150,000 to the library after the site for it had been determined. The hearing was then closed.

Before the participants in the discussion had left the room, Mr. Ledyard met George Curtis, counsel for the Fire Underwriters, and Mr. Curtis reproached him for his activity in behalf of the Library Association.

Mr. Ledyard became indignant and said that a friend had told him the Fire Underwriters "would get after him" if he did not recede from his position.

Mr. Curtis said that his clients had never intimated such a thing.

ARCHBISHOP ELDER'S JUBILEE.

Many Prelates Take Part in the Prelate's Celebration.

CINCINNATI, June 10.—A great crush of people was at the entrance to St. Peter's Cathedral this morning, anxious to witness the ceremonies pertaining to the celebration of Archbishop Elder's golden jubilee. The interior decorations of the cathedral were elaborate. The procession left the cathedral residence at 9:30 o'clock A. M. and moved along the north side of the cathedral. As the procession entered the cathedral and filed down the main aisle, the choir sang "Ecce Sacerdos," by Rensenzehr.

Mass was celebrated by Archbishop Elder. Father Bessonies spoke on behalf of the Natchez Diocese, whence Archbishop Elder came, and Father Albrunck responded on behalf of the Cincinnati Diocese. Then followed an address by Cardinal Gibbons. It embraced a sketch of Archbishop Elder's career and many words of congratulation and love for the Cincinnati prelate.

The banquet at Music Hall at 1 o'clock P. M. was attended by 500 guests, including Archbishops, Bishops, and clergymen. It was a strictly clerical affair, no laymen being admitted.

The public mass meeting at Music Hall to-night was presided over by Gen. Michael Ryan.

CAPT. REED TO BE RETIRED.

Commander Cook Will Now Receive Advancement to Captain's Rank.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Capt. Allen V. Reed, United States Navy, whose case has attracted considerable attention in naval circles, will be placed on the retired list under the forty years' service clause. This action of President Cleveland was made known to Capt. Reed to-day.

Capt. Reed was twice found professionally unfitted for promotion to the grade of Commodore by the naval examining board. Nothing touching his integrity has ever been alleged, and he stands as high as any officer in the service as to honesty and fairness.

Commander Francis R. Cook, whose promotion to the grade of Captain has been hanging up through the embarrassments in the Reed case, will now secure advancement. Capt. Reed's last duty was commandant of the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H.

To Contest Mrs. Beadleston's Will.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., June 10.—The will of Mrs. Mary Beadleston, who died in Brooklyn in March, has been filed in the Surrogate's office here for probate. Mrs. Beadleston, who was seventy-three years old, was the widow of Ebenezer Beadleston, who was the senior member of the brewing firm of Beadleston & Woerz. Mrs. Beadleston's estate is valued at $250,000, and under the will her nephews, George R. Sanford, Nicholl E. Sanford, and Arthur Sanford, will receive but $3,000. In her original will it was stated that her nephews were to have nearly all the property. They are going to contest on the ground of undue influence.

CYCLE TAX NOT FAVORED

NO ONE ARGUES FOR IT BEFORE ALDERMANIC LAW COMMITTEE.

Wheelmen Say if They Are Taxed All Vehicles Should Be Also—Mr. Goetz Does Not Explain the Reason for His Resolution — Cyclers Who Spoke Agree that Children Should Not Be Carried on Wheels in Front of Riders.

The scheme of taxing bicycles $1 a year proposed by Alderman Goetz stands no chance of getting through the Board of Aldermen. The Law Committee gave a hearing on it in the Council Chamber yesterday, and the resolution of Vice President Windolph prohibiting the carrying of children on wheels unless they are old enough to ride them was also considered. This latter resolution will probably be adopted.

No one spoke in favor of the resolution compelling wheel owners to take out a license and pay $1 a year for it.

The representatives of the Consulate of the League of American Wheelmen opposed it. F. M. Frobisher, Secretary of the Consulate, said that the league was emphatically opposed to the tax. He said that the owner of a wheel which cost $100 last year and was worth $50 would have to pay a tax of 2 per cent. of its value, and next year the wheel would only be worth $25, and then the tax would be 4 per cent.

"Why you should tax bicycles and not the drivers of other vehicles I do not see. Why should you not tax the driver of an express wagon, or Mr. Astor for driving a tandem," said Mr. Frobisher.

"I am in favor of the ordinance prohibiting the carrying of babies on wheels. I would not carry a dog on a wheel."

In opposing the Goetz resolution, Louis Rosenfeld of the Consulate could not understand upon what theory the license tax was proposed.

"Does the wheel injure roads or necessitate additional street cleaning?" he asked. "In the days of Napoleon a lady told the Emperor that it seemed a great outrage for the empire to subsist upon the vices of men; that the largest revenues came from liquor and tobacco.

"'Madame,' replied the Emperor, 'if you will show me how I can obtain a revenue from the virtues of men I will tax them, too.' Cycling may not be a virtue, but it is a pleasure, and it is this pleasure it is proposed to tax."

In favoring the Windolph resolution, Mr. Rosenfeld quoted the Buffalo motto, "Don't carry a baby on a bicycle unless it is a borrowed one, or you have more children than you need."

Henry Kayser opposed the license, and claimed that such a tax would be illegal. Mr. Kayser did not believe that the Windolph resolution was necessary. He suggested ordinances to compel all vehicles to keep to the right of the centre of the roadway, except when stopping; to define the right and left of an avenue, especially the Western Boulevard and Park Avenue, which are divided by small parks and grass plots; to prohibit minors driving business wagons; to limit the number of unharnessed horses that may be led by one man, and to limit the distance of moving and standing vehicles.

Dr. W. G. Oppenheim of the League of American Wheelmen Consulate, said that the Goetz tax resolution was an absurdity. "Wheelmen are taxpayers. They pay tax on real estate, personal property, corporations, liquor, and in fact there are about thirty different kinds of tax in addition to carpet tacks, that wheelmen have to wrestle with. If Frenchmen submit to be taxed for bicycles, that is no reason why Americans should do so. If a bicycle is taxed on the basis of $1 on $100, then the dandy who drives a carriage worth $1,000 should be taxed $10."

Anthony Brock, President of the Metropolitan Cyclists' Association, spoke in favor of the Windolph resolution. He said that the danger to babies on bicycles was appalling. At Coney Island, he said, he saw an infant fall from a wheel. He knew of a case where an infant had fallen off a bicycle in Prospect Park and died from the injuries. Secretary T. J. Burton wanted Alderman Goetz to explain his reason for wanting to put an annual tax of $1 on bicycles. Mr. Goetz, however, had disappeared from the Council Chamber. In fact, Mr. Goetz only staid in the Council Chamber for a very few minutes. The Law Committee will make its report against the Goetz resolution next Tuesday. The Windolph resolution may be adopted on the same day.

Distinguished Visitors Entertained.

Dr. Manuel Marra del Valle, President of the Peruvian Senate, accompanied by his wife and daughter, and ex-Mayor William R. Grace and his daughter, Mrs. Hallowell, were the guests of the Fire Commissioners yesterday morning. In appreciation of their call, the Commissioners ordered that an exhibition be given of the methods used by the Fire Department in saving life and extinguishing fires.

Released for Lack of Evidence.

John Mitchell, tried in Part IV., General Sessions, was discharged Tuesday by the jury for lack of evidence, under instructions from the Judge. Mitchell was accused of murdering Capt. John Knight of the lighter Ajax, Nov. 16, 1895.

Old Nasty Particular.

By George B. Burgin,
Author of "The Judge of the Four Corners."

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PART I.

"Attention! Rear rank man, dress up!" said old Capt. Doubleday, rapping severely on the gravel with his stick.

"Be you a-meaning me, master, or t'other man?" inquired Gubbins, as he permitted his spade to drop on the ground and descended from the majestic stiffness of military bearing to an agricultural attitude more expressive of every-day life.

"How often am I to tell you?" snapped the Captain. "It is a soldier's duty to obey, not to ask questions."

"Well, I bain't a bloomin' soldier," grimly snorted Gubbins. "My name's Gubbins. A plain, blunt, self-made man I am."

"And very badly put together, too," cried the Captain, with a chuckle. "Your remarks, Gubbins, are totally subversive of discipline. When you entered my service as gardener, surely I had a right to presume you would obey my commands without argument."

Gubbins reclined on his spade.

"What's the good of being a man if I bain't to argey?" he inquired. "When you says, 'Rear rank man, dress up,' I bain't a-going to dress up. My working clothes is good enough for me any week day."

Overcome by such crass ignorance, Capt. Doubleday became purple with apoplectic rage, but the sight of Miss Priscilla's curls at the door of the semi-detached cottage calmed him at once. He bowed gallantly in her direction and turned toward Gubbins and the boy.

"Attention! Stand at rest! Break up and mow the lawn!" he shouted.

Gubbins interpreted the command literally, and began to break up the lawn, until somewhat roughly restrained by the Captain, when he grumblingly went away to his toolshed breathing threats of sanguinary vengeance on "Old Nasty Particular."

Thus left triumphant on the battlefield, the Captain, lightly carrying his cane, proceeded to demolish a dandelion which had had the impertinence to poke itself up through the lawn. Then he watched his prim rows of plants with an air of delight which vanished as soon as he perceived a weed in the path. He removed the weed, ground down the gravel with his boot, brought a small roller, and carefully rolled the path.

Any one gazing into "Old Nasty Particular's" garden would have imagined that he was playing a game of chess with the plants or else conducting a series of military manoeuvres with sunflowers for sentries and hollyhocks for forces. All the snapdragons were scientifically reduced to an exact height, and every stately lily and sunflower supported by a long stick painted green, which was driven in at the same level, and at exactly the same distance from a precisely similar one. The borders of this little garden were regulated with prim precision. It had no pleasant luxuriance of blossom, but each plant was permitted to put forth flowers of a certain number, and any criminal prodigality on its part sternly cut short by the ever-vigilant Captain. His foes in the village said that "Old Nasty Particular" would have fixed the visiting hours for the bees and butterflies and put up a notice-board forbidding them to enter the garden at unauthorized times, had such a proceeding been feasible.

He detested cats and dogs in the garden. His only familiar was a fat, bloated old toad, which hopped out from a hole in the bank and waited with widely opened mouth until heedless flies and bluebottles hurriedly blundered in.

Gubbins gravely declared that the Captain was accustomed to time the toad's morning meal, and drive him back into his hole when he had provisioned himself for the day. "Old Nasty Particular's" movements were safeguarded in the same style. He seemed to be under the impression that surprise parties of sanguinary foes were reconnoitring in force, and that unless he exercised a perpetual vigilance he would be pursued, taken prisoner, and rushed off to some underground dungeon, there to pine in vain for ransom. He had been but a month in the village before he managed to move it to internecine quarrels, owing to his desire to reorganize everything and everybody on a really military basis. The village boys became uproarious with delight when in a rash moment the vicar permitted the Captain to drill them. The Captain's address to the boys was brief. "Now, boys," he bellowed, "England is a great country and has to fight to maintain herself by force; if you don't learn to fight, you'll find your country will go to the dogs. I'll teach you the rudiments, and then you must look after yourselves. Whoever fights his country's foes is a credit to that country."

Delighted with this address, the school divided itself into two camps—one Chinese the other Japanese; in their first pitched battle, however, the former were defeated with great slaughter, and driven to seek the shelter of Poulter's plantation until forced to capitulate.

When the vicar learned the news he feared that he had let loose a firebrand

"How Often Am I to Tell You?"

among his peaceful villagers, but there was nothing more to be done except entreat the Captain to tone down his martial zeal.

"The Citadel," as the Captain had named his cottage, was a semi-detached dwelling divided by a long iron rail from Miss Priscilla Greene's. Miss Priscilla, a sweet-tempered, middle-aged spinster, with a beautiful and benevolent face, had been a little overwhelmed at the thought of having such a noisy neighbor as the Captain, but he, on the very first day of taking possession, had accosted her with such extreme courtesy that she soon began to feel a new interest in existence.

"You must permit me, my dear madam," he said, "to constitute myself the nominal master of the garrison. As your earthworks (it afterward dawned upon the wondering Miss Priscilla that 'Old Nasty Particular' alluded to the moss-covered bank at the bottom of both gardens) make one line with my own, it will be to our mutual advantage to organize some simple system of defense. Thus, if I see any of the marauding village boys stealing your fruit I will force them back to their main line; and if you should see them in my garden and warn me, I should esteem it a great favor."

Miss Priscilla had replied that nothing would give her greater pleasure; and the friendship so auspiciously commenced was still further cemented by an invitation to the Captain to partake of a "dish of tea" with her and the vicar's wife.

The Captain, who had received the missive from the hands of pretty little Thyrza, Miss Priscilla's maid, regarded that damsel with marked approval. There was a suggestion of lavender about Thyrza's white cap and apron which strongly appealed to the Captain's sense of the poetic. He concluded that so neat a maid could only be the result of patient training on the part of her mistress, thus making a most egregious mistake, for Thyrza's neatness was mainly due to an innate coquetry, Miss Priscilla having a most bewildering habit of never remembering where she had put anything.

But the manner in which the Captain gained Miss Priscilla's perpetual gratitude yet remains to be told.

In an ill-advised moment, some four years ago, Miss Priscilla had commenced to keep fowls. Being too gentle to kill them, every year she had given away the chickens to friends, and now the original old rooster, the head and front of the family, had become so fierce and pugnacious that she was afraid to approach the henhouse at all.

"Gen. Crook," for so this ungainly Cochin China bird was called in the pedigree which he had brought with him from the poultry show, had a knack of vacating his own premises whenever he felt particularly vindictive, in order to sail over into the garden, catch Miss Priscilla's gown in his beak, and be dragged across the lawn until either her gown gave way or the General lost his breath. Miss Priscilla patiently endured this indignity, and never went into the garden without providing herself with an already open umbrella, with which to baffle the General's charge. As his invariable method was to spread his wings

Miss Priscilla Fled Screaming into the House.

wide out, put his head low down, and rush at the open umbrella with the speed of an arrow from the bow, the General's first charge frequently carried his head and neck through the alpaca into the framework. Miss Priscilla would then abandon the umbrella and seek refuge in flight, leaving the General to extricate himself as best he could, and crow derisively from the middle of her favorite flower bed, as if challenging the whole world to mortal combat.

Now, the Captain was a careful observer of men and things, and, as time hung somewhat heavily on his hands, the one desire of his life grew into an overwhelming passion for the subjugation of the General, who, in addition to his many other misdeeds, had lately developed a habit of crowing at 1 in the morning, and maliciously keeping on until 8. As the General's voice, though raucous and rough, possessed a peculiar carrying power, the Captain had an additional motive for avenging his sleepless nights. On the occasion of the tea party he gathered that Miss Priscilla and the vicar's w

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

PRONOUNCED WEAKNESS THROUGHOUT THE GENERAL LIST.

Forced Liquidation by One House Starts a Downward Movement Which Is Accelerated by the Execution of Stop Orders—Feeble Rally in the Afternoon—London Inactive—The Government Crop Report More Promising than Expected.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

The Street was puzzled to explain the pronounced weakness at the opening of the market to-day. Among other guesses made was one that President Cleveland was about to send a message to Congress or make some kind of proclamation about Cuban affairs. This was denied from Washington, and the progress of the day proved the denial to be well founded. Nevertheless, prices declined and the rally in the final hour was by no means pronounced.

Continued uncertainty as to the political situation has so disturbed traders and small holders that they have endeavored to protect themselves against any serious break by placing stop orders near the market. The market was full of these orders this morning, and when a well-known money-lending firm called the loans of a comparatively recently established house, which has been doing, perhaps, rather more than its share of business, the selling of stocks which ensued for the account of the house started a decline, which was accelerated by the execution of the stop orders referred to. The late rally was due to taking of profits on the short side. Stocks were plentiful in the loan crowd late in the afternoon, good evidence that the day's decline was not due to bear attack. The London market was inactive and inclined to heaviness.

There was further liquidation in the grain market, and July wheat closed 1 cent a bushel lower than yesterday. The Government crop report was not issued until after the close of business. The report on cotton was issued early in the day, and indicated the biggest crop within ten years. The report on Winter wheat shows a falling off of only 4.08 per cent., indicating much less damage than reports from other sources had led people to suppose. The condition of Spring wheat is placed at 99.9, and of all wheat at 87.6. These figures indicate harvests sufficiently bountiful.

Losses to-day were universal. Sugar declined to 120⅝, but closed at 121⅝, a net loss of ⅝ on sales of over 52,000 shares. Tennessee Coal and Iron was the weakest of the industrials, selling down to 20¾, and rallying only to 20⅝, a net loss of 2¼. Some people said the weakness of this particular stock was due to Mr. T. C. Platt, who is largely interested in the property, explaining that he had manipulated the decline for its influence on the general list; his object being to demonstrate the unpopularity of Mr. McKinley as a Presidential candidate. Tobacco, Chicago Gas, and General Electric each lost a point, and Distillers 1⅜ points. The Grangers led the decline in the railway list, the average loss being about 1½ points. Missouri Pacific sold below 20, but closed at 20⅝, a net loss of ⅜. **The market was only steady at the close.**

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money rates were 2½@3 per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, 3@3½ per cent. for four months, and 3½@4 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 4½ per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 4½@5 per cent.; name of good calibre but less well known, 5½ per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $80,442,654; balances, $6,541,005; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $267,447.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, ⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68¾@69c. There were sales of 105,000 ounces at 69c.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53¾c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31 5-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$37,286,324
Imports for same period	19,200,062
Net exports	$18,086,262
Net exports to date, 1895	1,266,650
Net exports to date, 1894	45,169,402
Net exports to date, 1893	63,439,907

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and steady. Nominal rates were $4.88 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87⅛@4.87½ for sixty-day bills, $4.88½ for demand, $4.88⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.86⅝ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—60c premium. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par, selling, ⅛c premium.

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were weaker. The 4s, 1907, coupons, declined ¼, and the 4s, 1925, registered and coupon, ¼. The sales were $13,500 4s, 1925, registered, at 116⅜; $91,000 do, coupon, at 116⅜@116¾; $10,000 5s, registered, at 112¾, and $6,000 do, coupon, at 112¾@113. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	....	94½
4s, r., 1907	....	108
4s, c., 1907	....	108
4s, r., 1925	116¼	116¾
4s, c., 1925	116¼	116¾
5s, r., 1904	112¾	113
5s, c., 1904	112¾	113¼
Currency 6s, 1897	....	100½
Currency 6s, 1898	....	103
Currency 6s, 1899	....	105
Cherokee 4s, 1896	....	100
Cherokee 4s, 1897	....	100
Cherokee 4s, 1898	....	100
Cherokee 4s, 1899	....	100

In State securities, $5,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 82, and $5,000 do at 81; seller 30 days.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	....	....
Belcher	.25	.21
Best & Belcher	.90	.88
Bodie Consolidated	1.80	1.40
Bulwer	.68	.65
Challar	.35	*.40
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.93	3.50
Crown Point	2.80	2.85
Gould & Curry	.67	.74
Hale & Norcross	1.40	1.45
Mexican	2.15	2.65
Mono	1.15	1.25
Opehir	.08	.08
Potosi	1.90	2.15
Savage	1.55	1.75
Sierra Nevada	1.55	1.55
Union Consolidated	1.55	1.55
Utah	1.05	1.55
Yellow Jacket	.15	.16
*Asked.	.68	.83

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., June 10.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Gibson	.69	.69
Anaconda	.60	.60
Argentum	.59	.60
Isabella	.55	.55
Portland	.60¼	.60
Union	1.77	1.77
Consolidated	.84	.85
Pharmacist	.15	.15
Work	.09¼	.09¼
Mount Rosa	.10	.10
Alamo	.10¼	.10¼
Blue Bell	.06¾	.06¾
Silver State	.04¼	.04¼
Golden Fleece	.01	.01
Empress	1.65	1.65
Work	.15	.15½

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were fairly active and weak. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Or. R. & N. col. tr. 5s, t. r. 1

DECLINED.

Brooklyn Elev. 1st....1¼ | Or. Imp. con. 't. r....1
Ches. & Ohio con 6s.1¼ | P. & Rdg. 2d pf....1
Chi. & N. P. 1st, t. r.1¼ | San A. & A. P. 4s...1½
Ft.W.& D.C. 1st, t. r.1 | Union El. 1st....1
Hous. & Tex. con. 6s.1¼ | U. S. Cord. 1st, t. r.1
K. & T. 2d inc....1 | Va. Midland gen....1¼
N. P. col. tr. 5s....1 | Wis. Cent. 1st....2½

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	149½	149½	148¾	148¾	-¾	147	150	64
American Cotton Oil	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	-¼	11⅝	11⅝	300
American Cotton Oil pf	64¼	64¼	64	64	-¼	64¼	64½	500
American Express	64¼	64¼	64	64	-¼	64¼	64½	200
*American Sugar Refineries	112½	112½	112½	112½	-⅝	121⅝	121⅞	52,304
*American Sugar Refineries pf	122½	122½	120⅝	121⅝	-⅝	121⅝	122	1,900
Am. Tel. & Cable Co	104½	104½	104½	104½	-½	105¾	106	9
American Tobacco	93	93	93	93	-1	90½	92½	10
Ann Arbor	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6¾	-1	6¼	6½	11,580
A., T. & S. F. all in. paid	14¼	14¼	13½	13⅝	-¾	8⅞	10	10
Atch., Topka & Santa Fé pf	21⅜	21⅜	19	19½	-1⅝	13¼	13⅜	7,445
Baltimore & Ohio	70	70	70	70	-½	70	70½	4,498
*Bay State Gas	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	-½	½	1	100
*Brooklyn R. T.	27⅝	27⅝	26⅝	27	-1	17	17½	1,010
Canada Southern	24	24	23⅝	23⅝	-⅜	26¾	28	900
Canadian Pacific	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	-⅜	23¼	24	359
Chesapeake & Ohio	61	61	61	61	-1¼	48¾	49½	305
Chicago Gas, t. r.	15	15	15	15	-⅛	61	61¼	300
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	67¼	67¼	66¾	66¾	-¼	14¼	14⅝	3,066
†Chicago & Northwestern	77¾	77¾	75	75⅝	-1⅝	66¼	66¾	6,395
†Chicago & Northwestern pf	146¼	146¼	102	101	-1¼	75¼	75⅝	17,415
C., M. & St. Paul	146¾	146¾	146¾	146¾	-⅛	101	101½	1,600
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	76¾	76¾	73⅝	74¼	-1⅝	74¼	74⅝	29,349
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	33⅛	33½	32½	32½	-1¼	68¼	68⅝	8,320
Colorado Fuel & Iron	24¾	24¾	24¼	24¼	-¼	32	32¼	2,050
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	15½	15½	15½	15½	-⅛	24½	25	205
Consolidated Gas Company	153½	154	153	154	-1	15½	16¼	100
Delaware & Hudson	126	126	126	126	-1½	153½	155	650
Denver & Rio Grande pf	40⅜	40⅜	40	40	-⅝	101	103	115
Dist. & C. F., all in. paid	16	16	14	14	-½	46¼	46⅜	1,301
Erie 2d pf	14	14	13½	13⅝	-⅛	14¾	14¾	14,350
Erie Tel. & Tel	21	21¼	21	21¼	-⅛	13¼	13½	980
General Electric	59	59	59	59	-1	59¼	60	95
Great Northern pf	31½	32¼	30¼	31¼	-1	30½	30¾	2,525
Illinois Central	118	118	118	118	-2	118	120	100
Iowa Central	9	9	8	9	-¼	7¾	8	210
Lake Erie & Western pf	69	69	69	69	-1	22¼	22½	1,810
Lake Shore	150	150	150	150	-1½	68	69	185
Long Island	76	76	76	76	-2	76	78	100
Louisville & Nashville	49	49	47	47¾	-1¼	47¾	47¾	11,886
Manhattan Con	103¾	104¼	103	103¾	-⅝	103½	103¾	2,830
Mexican Central	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9⅝				100
Minnesota Iron	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	+⅛	95	97	102
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	10⅜	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	-2	64½	67½	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	23½	23½	22	22½	+⅛	10½	10⅝	700
Missouri Pacific	22¼	22⅜	19⅝	20⅛	-2¼	22	22¼	1,590
*National Lead Company	23½	23½	23½	23½	-2½	20¾	20¾	11,570
*National Lead Company pf	86½	86½	86½	86½	-2½	23½	25¾	1,147
*New-Jersey Central	104½	104½	103¾	103¾	-2½	86½	88	372
New-York Central	95¼	95¼	94¼	94¼	-1¼	103	103¾	989
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf	29½	29½	29½	29½	-2¼	94¾	95¼	707
N. Y., Sus. & Western	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	-¾	29½	30	100
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	28	28¼	25¾	25¾	-2¼	8	8¼	445
North American	5¼	5¼	4¾	4¾	-¼	22½	23	2,330
Northern Pacific, 1st in. paid	3	3	3	3	-¼	4¾	5	1,000
Nor. Pacific pf., 1st in. paid	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	-⅛	4	4½	3,900
Ontario & Western	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	-⅛	18¾	14	420
Pacific Mail	24¼	24¼	23¾	23¾	-¼	13¾	13¾	912
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. paid	8¾	8¾	7¾	8	-¼	23	23¾	3,120
Pullman Palace Car Company	158½	158½	158½	158½	-1	8	8	9,530
*St. Louis & San F. rights	3	3	3	3		23¼	24	270
St. Louis Southwestern pf	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	-¼	156	158½	220
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba	118	118	118	118	-2	112	117	120
St. Paul & Omaha	41¾	41¾	40¾	40¾	-1⅝	41¼	42	800
St. Paul & Omaha pf	125	125	125	125		124½	126	10
Southern Pacific	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	-⅜	18½	19½	400
Southern Railway	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	-⅛	8¼	8¾	4,875
Tennessee Coal & Iron	27¾	27¾	26¾	26¾	-1¼	20¾	21	4,122
Texas Pacific	23	23	20¾	20¾	-2⅛	20¾	21	9,081
Union Pacific, t. r.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	-⅛	7⅝	7½	400
U. P., Denver & Gulf	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	-¼	6¾	6¾	2,420
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	2½	2½	2	2	-⅛	1¾	2½	400
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	5	5	5	5		5	5½	600
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	-⅛	9¾	10	210
*United States Leather	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	-¼	9¾	10¾	100
*United States Leather pf	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	-1¼	19½	20½	100
United States Rubber	62¾	63	61½	62¾	-¾	8¼	8½	1,125
United States Rubber pf	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	-¼	62¼	62¾	3,880
Wabash	80¼	80¼	78	78	-¾	18¾	19	1,860
Wabash pf	6¾	6¾	6¼	6½	-¼	78	80	80
Western Union Beef	16¼	16¼	15½	16	-⅛	6¼	6¾	400
Western Union Telegraph	85¾	85¾	84¾	84¾	-⅜	16	16½	1,880
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9½	9½	9	9¼	-⅛	8	8½	800
						84½	85	2,816
Total sales								265,847

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Bullion ctfs	69	69	69	69		68¾	69	105,000

Bonds.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s	109¼	Dakota & Gt South 5s	
6,000	109	8,000	106
3,000 20f	108¾	H & D Div 5s	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	106	1,000	106
1,000	69¼	H & D Div 7s	
Atch., Top & S F gen 4s	78¾	10,000	127½
500	78¾	Mo, Kan & East 1st	
2,500	78¾	4,000	92½
30,000	78	2,000	91¾
31,000	77¾	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	
16,000	77¾	8,000	82½
10,000	77¼	2,000	82¾
18,000	77	6,000	82¾
1,000	76¾	5,000	82
9,000	77	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	
1,000	77¼	14,000	57
500	77	6,000	56¼
3,000	77¼	2,000	56
1,000	77¾	Mob & Ohio G M 4s	
10,000	77¾	3,000	66
23,000	77¾	3,000	65½
Adjustment 4s		North Pac 1st 6s	
25,000	40¼	1,000	117¼
5,000	40½	4,000c	116⅝
51,000	40	2,000	117
17,000	39¾	8,000	116¾
2,000	39½	3,000	116½
1,000	38¾	North Pac 1st, reg	
15,000	38¼	10,000	116¾
30,000	39	10,000	116⅝
5,000	38⅞	5,000	116½
19,000	39¼	North Pac 2d coup.	
19,000	39½	Trust Co certfs, assented	
Austin & N W 1st		5,000	114
11,000	86	North Pac col tr notes,	
Brooklyn Elev 1st		J P M & Co certfs	
8,000	83	2,000	90
2,000	82½	Oregon Imp Co con 5s	
Buff, R & Pitts G M 5s		1,000	15
col tr 5s	97¾	Trust Co certfs	
1,000	102½	27,000	15
2,000	102⅝	8,000	14
Canada South 1st, gtd		Oregon R & Nav 5s,	
3,000	110	Trust Co certfs	
6,000	110¼	10,000	94
Canada Southern 2d		Oreg R & Nav Co col tr.	
5,000	104¼	6s, Trust Co certfs	
Central of N J 1st con.		3,000	62
1899		Oreg Short Line 6s	
10,000	103¼	5,000	113½
Central of N J gen 5s		2,000	113½
reg		Trust Co certfs	
1,000	116	8,000	111½
Central Pac 6s, 1898		People's G & C, Chi, 1st	
2,000	103¾	cons 6s	
Ches & Ohio con 6s		2,000	99
1,000	106	Phil & Read 1st pf inc,	
Registered		Trust Co certfs,	
1,000	106	1st inst paid	
Ches & Ohio, R & A		10,000	26¼
Div. 1st con 4s		21,000	26
1,000	96¾	2d pf inc,	
Chi, B & Q cons 7s		Trust Co certfs,	
4,000	119½	1st inst paid	
Chi, Bur & Q, Denver		25,000	13¼
Div. 4s		14,000	13
5,000	95¾	3d pf inc,	
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		Trust Co certfs,	
1,000 s3	100	1st inst paid	
Chi & E Ill 1st		10,000	11
1,000	115	Phil & Reading gen 4s,	
Chi & E Ill cons		Trust Co certfs,	
10,000	124½	stamped, assented	
Chi & North Pacific 1st,		5,000	78¼
Trust Co certfs		15,000	78
1,000	42¾	Rich & Danville 6s	
12,000	42½	1,000	120½
3,000	41¾	Rio Grande Western 1st	
6,000	42	6,000	75¾
8,000	41	Rome, W & Og cons	
Chi & N W ext 4s		2,000	117¼
8,000	102	St L & Iron Mount 5s	
Chi, R I & P ext 5s		1,000	78
19,000	104⅞	St L & S F 2d, Class A	
1,000	104¾	1,000	115
1,000c	104¾	Class C	
C, St P, M & O cons		2,000	115
2,000	126	San An & Ar Pass 4s	
C, C, C & St L, St		1,000	55½
L Div, 4s, reg		So Pac of N Mex 1st	
15,000	90	10,000	105⅝
Col, H Val & Tol 5s		Southern Ry 1st 5s	
6,000	85¼	7,000	92¼
Col, Sou & T & M 6s		1,000	92¼
2,000	85	2,000	92¼
Den & Rio Grande 4s		10,000 s3	92¼
8,000	91½	5,000	92¼
Erie gen lien 3-4s		12,000	92¼
10,000	64	5,000 b3	92¼
35,000	63½	6,000	92¼
Erie 4s, prior bonds		Spokane & Pal 6s, Trust	
10,000	91½	Co certfs	
Ft W & D C 1st, Trust		3,000	83½
Co certfs		Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
1,000	56	2,000	85
Gen Elec Co deb 5s		2,000	84½
1,000	90½	Tex & Pac 2d inc	
H & Tex Cent G M 4s		10,000	19
10,000	69¾	2,000	19½
H & Tex Cent con 6s		Union Elev 1st 6s	
2,000	100	5,000	82
Ill Cent 2-10 4s		3,000	80¾
2,000	99	Union Pac 1st, 1898	
Ind, Dec & West 1st		10,000	104½
2,000	101½	Trust Co certfs,	
Iowa Cent 1st 5s		ex matured coups	
9,000	95	3,000	99¼
2,000	94¾	Union Pacific 6s, 1899	
Kan Pac 6s, 1896		Trust Co certfs,	
6,000	112½	ex matured coups	
Kan Pac 6s, Den Div,		3,000	99¼
assented		U S Cordage Co 1st	
Trust Co certfs,		Trust Co certfs	
ex matured coups		2,000	25½
15,000	96¾	5,000	27
Kings Co Elev 1st		Va Mid G M	
1,000	60	5,000	101
Laclede Gas L Co of St		10,000	100½
L 1st 5s		2,000	99¾
1,000	92	Wabash 1st 5s	
2,000	92¼	4,000	105¼
Lehigh Val of N Y 1st		4,000	105⅝
2,000	101	2,000	105½
1,000	101¾	8,000	105
Lex Av & Pav Ry 1st		5,000	105¼
5,000	114	2,000	105¾
2,000	113¾	2,000	105½
Long Island G M 4s		Wabash 2d 5s	
1,000	94	1,000	73
Metropolitan Elev 1st		Wabash deb, Series B	
1,000	119½	10,000	24¾
Mil & H 1st, 1910, main		West Shore gtd 4s	
line		42,000	106¼
2,000	115½	West North Car 1st 6s	
Mil & St P G M 4s,		10,000	112½
Series A		10,000	112
7,000	97	Wisconsin Cent Co 1st,	
Mil & St Paul, Chi &		Trust Co certfs	
Pac West 5s		3,000	33
5,000	115¾	6,000	31
Minn & St L con 5s		5,000	31¼
4,000	100¾		
Total sales			$1,199,500

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	94	99
American Bank Note	38	40
American Grocery 1st	80	..
American Surety Company	195	205
American Typefounders'	5⅝	6¼
American Typefounders' pf	20	..
Atlantic Mut., '96 scrip	104	105
†Atlantic Trust (new)	170	180
†Boston & New-York Air Line	5	10
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co	158	168
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	190	195
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104½	106¼
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	106¼
Brooklyn City Railroad	165	170
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	71	73
Brooklyn Elevated	74½	75
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	99	101
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	105½	106
‡Brooklyn Union Gas Co. stock	..	92
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106	107½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	68	70
Celluloid Company stock	60	62
Central & South American Tel	120	122½
Central Cross-Town	192	..
Central Park, North & East River	160	..
Central Trust Company	1025	..
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	1	..
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 1st	31	..
Commercial Cable Company stock	155	160
Coney Isl'd Jockey Club stock	85	..
Consolida'd Car Heating stock	25	30
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	..	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	99½	101
Continental Trust	168	173
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	..	53
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	96½	98¼
Dry Dock, East B'way & B. R. R.	160	167
‡Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	100	102½
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	99½	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	338	..
Ensley Land Co.	¾	1⅜
Equitable Gas, N. Y.	200	210
Farmers' Loan & Trust	760	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	450	600
Fort Wayne Gas stock	88	90
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	..	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av	50	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	115¼	116¼
142d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	66	69
Fourth National Bank	180	184
Gallatin National Bank	295	305
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	100½	108½
Grand Rapids Gas stock	60½	63½
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	89½	90½
Guaranty Trust Company	400	..
Hide & Leather National Bank	89	..
*Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	63	68
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	..	98
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	20	24
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	102½	..
Hudson River Telephone stock	52	57
Importers & Traders' National Bank	537	..
Indianapolis Gas stock	133	137
*Indianapolis Gas 5s	104	105½
*Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	..	76½
International Ocean Telegraph	106	..
Iron Steamboat	6	7½
Kings County Traction	42	46
Knickerbocker Trust Company	181	185
Lafayette Gas stock	95	98
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	..	95
Lawyers' Surety Company	96	101
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	20	25
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	79	80½
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	68	70
Lorillard Company	..	..
Lorillard Company pf	..	..
Manhattan Beach Improvement	70	74
Manhattan Beach Improvement pf	88½	90½
Manhattan Trust Company	115	120
Mercantile Trust Company	390	405
Metropolitan Trust Company	280	300
Mexican National Construction	7¼	7¾
Mexican National Construction pf	24	26
Mexican National Exposition & L. Co. 6s	..	..
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	12½	15
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	48	52
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	85	88
Mutual Gas Co. of New-York	225	235
National Citizens' Bank	129	131
National Bank of Commerce	207	208
National Shoe & Leather Bank	97	98
National Wall Paper stock	95	..
Newburg Electric Gas stock	97	104
Newburg Electric Gas 6s	56	65
New-Jersey & N. Y. R. R.	2¾	3¾
†New-Orleans Pacific 1. g. bonds	25	30
New-Orleans Pacific 1. g. stubs	1¼	..
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	..	37½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf	..	74
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	102	103½
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	..	92
N. Y., L. E. & W. stock	116½	118½
N. Y. Loan & Imp. stock	..	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	40	..
New-York Air Brake Company	125½	..
New-York Biscuit Company	9	11
New-York Life Insurance & Trust	107	110
N. Y. Security & Trust	260	..
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	295	..
North Shore Traction pf	..	10
‡Northwestern Telegraph 7s	75	80
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	114½	114
‡North Hudson Co. R. R. 5s	108	..
N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	100	102
‡Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	83	..
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	200	205
Pennsylvania Coal	65	72
Postal Telegraph & Cable	325	332
†Pratt & Whitney	85	87
†Pratt & Whitney pf	6	12
Real Estate Trust Company	62	72
Retsof Mining Company bonds	165	..
Richmond St. R'way & Plec. Co.	..	42
Safety Car Heating & Light Co.	88	90
Second Avenue Railroad stock	78	77
‡Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	..	104
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	107½	110
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	194	199
St. Paul Gas stock	83	88
Standard Gas pf	61	63
Standard Gas pf	78	79½
†Standard Gas 1st	108	..
†Standard Oil Trust	255	260
Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Co.	44	..
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. 1st	93	..
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. stock	45	50
Third Avenue Railroad	177	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	104½	107½
†Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf	295	320
Tradesmen's National Bank	10	20
Tren

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,800,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
201 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH Pres. J. S. SUTPHEN, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

Spokane and Palouse.

New-York, May 27th, 1896.

To the Bondholders of the Spokane and Palouse Railroad Company and the Holders of New-York Security and Trust Company Receipts therefor:

The undersigned Committee, after negotiation with the Northern Pacific Reorganization Managers, has arranged with the latter that, pursuant to the provisions of page 14 of the Plan of Reorganization of the Northern Pacific Railroad System, dated March 16, 1896, the bonds of the Spokane and Palouse Railroad Company may participate in such reorganization, receiving for each $1,000 present bond, with all unpaid coupons attached—

$525 in cash on January 1, 1897.

$525 in the new 3 per cent. General Lien Bonds bearing interest from January 1, 1897.

$250 in the new Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the reorganized Northern Pacific Railroad.

The present agreement with the Northern Pacific Railroad Receivers (whereby they pay a sum equal to interest at 5 per cent. per annum on the face of the present bonds), to continue to January 1, 1897, inclusive, but not thereafter, such payment to be made on July 1, 1896, and January 1, 1897.

Holders of bonds of the Spokane and Palouse Railroad Company, or of New-York Security and Trust Company receipts therefor, in order to participate in this arrangement, are notified to deposit their bonds or receipts with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, not later than June 15, obtaining in exchange therefor suitable Reorganization Certificates to be issued by them, entitling their holders to all the benefits of said arrangement.

Bonds or receipts not so deposited may, at the discretion of the Reorganization Managers, be excluded from the benefits of this arrangement.

The undersigned Committee is unanimously of the opinion that prompt acceptance of the foregoing proposition is for the best interests of all bondholders or receipt holders.

GEORGE R. SHELDON,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
R. B. DODSON,
EVANS R. DICK,
WILLIAM FLODGET,
COMMITTEE.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates for
PHILADELPHIA AND READING
RAILROAD COMPANY'S
First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONDON,
May 22, 1896.

All holders of the above-described reorganization certificates are notified that the second installment, viz.:

$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds,

$2.50 per share on Stock,

$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds, being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such bonds and stock deposited under the Plan, is hereby called for and is payable at either of our offices on JUNE 15, 1896, and all holders of such bonds and stock are required to pay said installment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates must be presented at the time of making such payment, so that same may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Penn.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.

50 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
CAPITAL - - - - $2,000,000.
SURPLUS - - - - 1,000,000.

Transacts a General Trust Business.
Takes Entire Charge of Real Estate.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Interest on Deposits Subject to Check.

OFFICERS.

George W. Young, - - - President.
Luther Kountze, - - Vice-President.
James Timpson, - - 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Turnbull, - - Treasurer.
William P. Elliott, - - Secretary.
A. Clark Williams, Asst. Sec'y and Treas.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Gustav E. Kissel,
Theodore A. Havemeyer, Luther Kountze,
Charles R. Henderson, James Timpson,
Richard A. McCurdy.

DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,
William Babcock, Gustav E. Kissel,
Dumont Clarke, Luther Kountze,
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Chauncey M. Lewis,
William F. Dixon, Lewis May,
David Dows, Jr., Theodore Morford,
Robert A. Granniss, Richard A. McCurdy,
Theo. A. Havemeyer, Robert Olyphant,
Charles R. Henderson, William W. Richards,
James J. Hill, James Timpson,
Gardiner G. Hubbard, George W. Young.

Oregon Improvement Company

8 o/o Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Holders of the above bonds dissatisfied with the plan of reorganization as presented by the Committee are requested to send their names to the undersigned, that steps may be taken for their mutual protection and advantage.

H. AMY & CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.

COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, as Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above Company, dated the 1st day of January, 1887 it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, total offer not to exceed the amount of Eleven thousand and ninety-five 48-100 dollars, ($11,095.48). Bids will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon on June 16th, 1896.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that Three hundred and forty (340) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements Articles eleven and twelve of the First Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

250	3704	10262	17021	31587	37555	47940
505	3832	10385	17484	31712	37567	48004
517	3926	10704	17671	31732	37582	48037
606	4025	11332	17931	31779	37948	48210
608	4121	11353	17979	31881	37952	48318
799	4300	11378	17782	32185	37708	48333
807	4384	11436	17816	32226	38258	48467
813	4410	11593	18225	32337	38452	48481
854	4443	11825	18303	32588	38675	48514
1084	4478	11851	18518	32811	39087	48525
1133	4487	12083	18576	32834	39050	48567
1144	4589	12124	18577	32939	39106	48746
1159	4889	12148	18596	32931	39152	48762
1215	4964	12169	18911	33033	39206	48793
1272	4978	12182	19037	33079	39260	48927
1428	5016	12257	19282	33087	39418	48947
1596	5188	12361	19627	33301	39434	49137
1598	5277	12529	19677	33337	39672	49158
1607	5501	12750	20289	33600	39745	49202
1612	5641	12823	20443	33628	39799	49255
1624	5749	13005	20680	33656	41571	50033
1631	5781	13631	20869	34005	41583	50529
1767	5897	13807	20955	34074	41994	50546
1795	5947	13955	21033	34069	42297	50578
1856	6101	14110	21057	34210	42304	50683
1912	6257	14165	21727	34364	42473	50684
1914	6418	14185	21838	34404	42589	50685
2007	6544	14259	22824	34412	42630	50657
2028	6684	14273	29270	34477	43155	50961
2072	6970	14279	29517	34631	43252	51451
2191	7218	14482	29554	34905	43350	51616
2261	7324	14837	29663	35022	43363	51821
2269	7426	14874	29761	35152	44073	51929
2382	7395	14914	30277	35158	44501	52385
2470	7592	15187	30290	35176	44509	52404
2482	7824	15212	30351	35206	44783	52446
2623	7840	15222	30395	35400	45096	52502
2699	8072	15486	30413	35486	45578	52719
2845	8099	15632	30670	36000	46279	52815
2938	8176	15640	30708	36026	46284	52863
2967	8356	15845	30829	36236	46285	52865
3001	8363	16353	31019	36389	46334	52880
3048	8466	16598	31086	36361	46745	52900
3075	8469	16641	31159	36458	46931	52984
3212	9049	16642	31298	36945	47002	53038
3461	9349	16668	31594	37154	47180	53162
3523	9755	16670	31814	37286	47480	53358
3566	9813	16832	31441	37441	47878	53406
3579	10109	17004	31461			

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due July 1, 1896, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.
New-York, May 15th, 1896.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Three hundred and forty (340) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.
GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Co. of New-York.
JOHN SCOTT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New-York City and County.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
General First Mortgage & Land Grant Bonds
OF THE
Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Holders of over a majority in amount of the above described bonds having deposited same for conversion, on the basis set forth on page 12 of the plan and agreement of reorganization dated March 16, 1896, all other holders of such bonds who desire to avail of the privilege of conversion on the above basis are hereby notified to **deposit their bonds** at either of our offices **on or before June 30th, 1896.**

Reorganization Certificates will be issued for bonds so deposited.

The basis of conversion is 135 per cent. in the new 4 per cent. Prior Lien bonds of the reorganized Northern Pacific Railroad (on which interest from July 1, 1896, shall be adjusted quarterly in cash), with 3 per cent. in cash payable now on the old bonds for the interest due July 1, 1896.

ON JULY 1ST, 1896, the basis for conversion of bonds not previously deposited will be **reduced from 135 per cent. to 132 per cent.**

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates or Receipts for Preferred and Common Stock of the
Northern Pacific Railroad Co.,
Deposited Under the Plan and Agreement of March 16, 1896.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BERLIN,
June 5, 1896.

Pursuant to the provisions of said Plan and Agreement, notice is hereby given that the second instalment of
$3.00 per share in respect of Preferred Stock, and
$5.00 per share in respect of Common Stock,
on account of the cash payments specified in the Plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at either of our offices on June 26, 1896, and all holders of such certificates or receipts are notified to make such payment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates, or receipts, must be presented so that such payment may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

TO HOLDERS OF BONDS, AND CERTIFICATES FOR BONDS, OF THE
KANSAS CITY & OMAHA RAILROAD COMPANY,
deposited under the Bondholders' Agreement of June 18, 1894:

The proceedings for the foreclosure of the mortgage given to secure the above-named bonds having resulted in a decree for the sale of the property, and such sale having been set for the early part of July, 1896, the undersigned Committee has prepared a plan for the purchase of the property for the exclusive benefit of those bond or certificate holders who assent thereto and pay the assessment thereby prescribed. A copy of the circular embodying such plan can be obtained from The Central Trust Company of New-York, 54 Wall St., New-York City, where the assessment thereby provided is payable.

ONLY THOSE PAYING THE ASSESSMENT AND ASSENTING TO SUCH PLAN IN THE MANNER THEREIN PROVIDED ON OR BEFORE JUNE 20, 1896, will be entitled to participate, except in the discretion of the committee and on payment of such penalty as it may fix. Holders of a large majority of bonds having already assented thereto, the success of the plan is assured. Those desiring to participate must act promptly.

New-York, June 1, 1896.

E. C. BENEDICT,
ISIDOR WORMSER,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
THOMAS B. WILLIAMS,
H. PARRISH,
E. ELLERY ANDERSON,
COMMITTEE.
VICTOR MORAWETZ,
F. K. PENDLETON,
Counsel.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO

234 FIFTH AV., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR STATE, CITY, AND COURT MONEYS.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing House.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations.
Money Loaned on Bond and Mortgage.
Separate Department with
Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.
FREDK L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

Wagner Palace Car Co's Stock.

DEALT IN BY

TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 2 BROAD ST.

A. D. F. RANDOLPH & CO. ASSIGN.

The Publishers Give Preferences for $16,750.

Anson D. F. and Arthur D. F. Randolph, publishers at 91 and 93 Fifth Avenue, under the style of Anson D. F. Randolph & Co., made an assignment yesterday to William J. Wiley, giving preferences for $16,750.

The preferred creditors are Veturia Isabel Wiley, $5,000; Henry Hadden, $2,000; Robert Rutter, $2,500; Stuart F. Randolph, $2,000; People's Bank, $1,000; Herbert Jenkins, $750; R. R. Bowker, $2,000, and the Rev. Herman Dyer, $1,500.

Anson D. F. Randolph, senior member of the firm, is one of the oldest booksellers in the city. He is about seventy-two years old, and has been continuously in business for forty-six years. Of late his health, it is said, has not been good, and he is temporarily residing at Noroton, Conn. His son has been a partner with him since Feb. 1, 1884. He resides at Yonkers. Robert J. Bates was a partner in the firm from 1865 to 1881.

The business was conducted by a corporation from March 1, 1892, to Dec. 31, 1894, under the same name as that of the firm, but it did not prove satisfactory. The A. D. F. Randolph Company was incorporated a few days ago, with a capital stock of $50,000, by A. D. F. Randolph, W. J. Wiley, and H. Holland. The firm gave on Tuesday a chattel mortgage on plates to W. J. Wiley for $10,000, and on books to R. Rutter for $2,500.

The firm was formerly situated at 182 Fifth Avenue, where it carried a large stock and last Fall it claimed to have a surplus of $70,000. The firm moved to the present address on Feb. 1. Its retail business was disposed of to the American Baptist Publication Society.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, June 10.—Flour dull and easier; Spring patents, $3.75@$4.25; straights, $3@$3.60; Winter clear and straights, $3.40@$3.75; Winter, $3.80@$4. Cornmeal, 73@75c a bag, $1.70@$1.75 a bbl. Corn quiet; yellow, on track, 37½@38c; No. 3 and steamer, 37c. Oats steady; No. 1 clipped, 27½c; No. 2 clipped, 26½@27c; No. 2 white, 26½c; No. 3 white, 26c. Millfeed—Spring bran to ship, lake and rail, $11@$11.25; Winter bran, $12.50; middling, $11.50@$14; cottonseed meal, $19.50@$21.75. Pork quiet; backs, 10@11c; cuts, 11c; lean ends, $11.50. Barrel beef, $7.50@$9.50. Hams, 9½@10¼c. Lard quiet; 5½c. Bacon, 7½@9½c. Veal quiet; 6@9c. Fresh beef quiet; 6@7c; hinds, 9@10c; fores, 3½@4c. Butter quiet; Northern creamery, 16@17c; Western, choice, 15@16c; imitation, 11@12c; ladles, 9@10c; Vermont, choice dairy, 13@14c; other dairies, 11@12c. Lambs quiet; 9@10c; Spring, 10@20c; mutton and yearlings, 7@8c. Cheese quiet; Northern, 7½@8c; Western, 6½@7c. Eggs firm for choice; near by, 16@17c; Eastern, 13c; Western and Michigan, 12@12½c. Beans, yellow eye, $1.20@$1.30; red kidney, $1.10@$1.15; pea, $1.15@$1.40; medium, $1.10@$1.15. Poultry quiet; iced turkeys, 11c; Western iced fowls, 9@9½@10c; Northern fowls, 12@14c; Spring chickens, iced, 12@18c; live, 12@16c; ducks, 9@10c. Potatoes steady; Hebron, 35@40c; Green Mountain, 30@35c; new Southern, $3.50@$4.50. Apples; russet, $3.50@$4.50. Valencia oranges, $6@$7.50. Strawberries, Jersey, 10@15c; Delaware, 8@8c; Baltimore, 6@8c; native, 7@7½c. Cabbages, 75c@$1. Asparagus quiet; $2@$2.75 per box. Hay quiet; fancy, 20@21c; lower grades dull; 13@19c; rye straw, 23@25c. Leather firm; hemlock sole, non-acid, firsts, 18@19c; seconds, 17@17½c; union, sole, firsts, 26c; seconds, 24c.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Lieut. Col. William H. Bell, Assistant Commissary General, to be Colonel; Maj. William H. Nash to be Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Commissary General; Capt. William L. Alexander, Commissary of Subsistence to be Major.

FINANCIAL.

To the First Mortgage Bondholders of the
HELENA & RED MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BERLIN,
JUNE 9, 1896.

Pursuant to the provisions of page 14 of the Plan and Agreement for the reorganization of the Northern Pacific Railroad system, dated March 16, 1896, all holders of the above-described bonds are hereby offered an opportunity to participate in such reorganization, receiving for each $1,000 bond, with all unpaid coupons attached, $1,000 par value in the new Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the reorganized Northern Pacific Railroad.

To participate in this arrangement holders of such bonds must deposit same with us not later than June 30, 1896, obtaining in exchange therefor suitable reorganization certificates.

The foregoing offer has already been accepted by a majority in amount of the bonds.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
New-York, June 8, 1896.

A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on the first day of July next. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 15th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 16th next. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING CO.,
New-York, June 8, 1896.

The Board of Directors of The American Sugar Refining Company have this day declared the following dividends payable July 2d, 1896:

On that portion of the Preferred Stock which is entitled to quarterly dividends 1¾ PER CENT.

On that portion of the Preferred Stock which is entitled to semi-annual dividends 3½ PER CENT.

On the Common Stock a dividend of 3 PER CENT.

The transfer books will close on June 15th, at three o'clock P. M., and be reopened on July 3d.
JNO. E. SEARLES, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
June 6, 1896.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 1st, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 16th, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. June 16th, 1896, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 2d, 1896. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILWAY COMPANY.
May 25, 1896.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railway Company, payable at the office of Messrs. Blair & Co., 33 Wall St., New-York, on June 15, 1896, to stockholders of record on June 5, 1896. Transfer books will close on June 4th, and remain closed until June 16, 1896.
M. D. WOODFORD, President.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY.
No. 9 Reade St., New-York, June 4, 1896.

A semi-annual dividend of 4 PER CENT. has been this day declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company by the Board of Directors, payable July 15th, 1896, to the holders of record at the close of the Transfer Books at the close of business Saturday, June 27th, 1896. The books will be reopened at the opening of business Thursday, July 16th, 1896.
CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

P. LORILLARD COMPANY.
The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the PREFERRED STOCK of this company, payable July 1, 1896.

The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, June 24, 1896, at 3 P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, July 1, 1896, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on July 1.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New-York, June 9, 1896.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, together with that of three Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at No. 86 Nassau St., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of June, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
C. J. OBERMAYER, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
305 Canal St., New-York, June 1, 1896.

The annual election for Directors will be held at this office on Tuesday, June 16, 1896. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 o'clock P. M.
GEO. G. MILNE, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BANK BOOK No. 270,061, Bank for Savings, 230 4th Av., New-York. Payment stopped. Return book to bank.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

GENERALLY LOWER MARKETS AND MODERATE SPECULATION.

Heavy Realizing for Foreign Account and Lower Western Markets—Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Firm—Provisions Dull and Easier—Cotton Was Active and Lower—Coffee Dull and Very Steady.

There was very free realizing of wheat for both local and foreign account during the day, with the West reporting lower prices and cables depressed, while the business was not as large as previously reported. Provisions were generally easier and very quiet. Cotton was active and much lower on the Government report. Coffee was dull and very steady.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	22½@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	33¼@ 33½
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.35 @ 3.55
Cotton, middling uplands	7 7-16@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @ 20
Pork, mess	8.25 @ 9.00
Lard, Western steam	.. @ 4.37½
Beef, family	8.50 @ 9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	15 @ 15½
Sugar, granulated	5 1-16@ 5 3-16
Coffee, Rio No. 7	13¼@ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	4 @ ..
Cooper, lake	11.40 @11.60
Lead	3.00 @ ..

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and declined ½@⅝c on weaker cables, free foreign selling, lower Western markets, and local liquidation, rallied ¾@⅞c with the West, declined 1¼@1⅝c on free unloading by local longs, and closed unsettled and weak at ⅜@1¼c decline, with a fairly active trade, mainly scalping and switching....Spot was 1@1¼c lower and in light demand; sales, 10,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, for export, at 5¼c over July, free on board, afloat....The Government report shows the condition of Spring at 99 9-10 per cent., against 97 8-10 per cent. last year, and Winter at 77 9-10, against 82 7-10 May 10 last year. The acreage of Spring is placed at 11,825,000 bushels, against 11,570,000 bushels last year, and Winter at 22,794,000 bushels, against 22,477,063 bushels last year, making a total crop of about 453,439,000 bushels....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red at 85c over July, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth at 3½c over July, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth at 5¼c over July, free on board, afloat....Clearances here, 93,527 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 250,151 bushels; receipts, 58,450 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 124,089 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were only moderately active, and the close showed unchanged prices, with a firm tone....Spot was in fair demand at firm prices; sales, 114,000 bushels, including, to shippers, 72,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, part at 35¼c, free on board, afloat, and 16,000 bushels No. 2 white on private terms; the trade bought 7,000 bushels steamer yellow at 34c, elevator; 15,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 33¾c, elevator, and 4,000 bushels kiln-dried at 32c, delivered....Receipts, 18,502 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 91,893 bushels....Clearances hence, 107,096 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 220,584 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and steady at ¼c decline, following the West....Spot were in fair export demand at a trifle easier prices....The Government report shows a condition of 98 8-10, against 84 3-10 last year, with an expected crop of 842,703,000 bushels....Sales, 98,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 24½c, and 16,000 bushels at 25¾c, delivered; No. 3 white at 23½c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 25c, with 40,000 bushels for export, on private terms, free on board, part at 23¾c; No. 3 white, clipped, at 24½c; No. 2 mixed, 22½c, with 10,000 bushels for export, at 24c, free on board; No. 3, 21½c; rejected white, 21½c; rejected mixed, 20c; No. 2 Chicago, 23@23¼c for 10,000 bushels; track mixed, 23@25c for 1,000 bushels; track white, 24½@28c for 20,000 bushels....Receipts, 251,100 bushels; exports, 255,452 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	.....	@	64½
July	3,585,000	63 15-16@65 5-16	64
September	3,065,000	63⅝@64⅞	63¾
December	1,315,000	65¼@66½	65⅝
Total	7,965,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	.....	@	33¾
July	70,000	33⅞@34¼	34½
August	30,000	34⅜@ ..	34⅝
September	60,000	34⅝@35¼	35⅛
October	.....	@ ..	35⅝
Total	160,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	50,000	22½@ ..	22½

FLOUR—Market barely steady, with only a moderate jobbing demand. Sales, 18,585 bbls, including City Mills 5,750 bbls patents and 6,000 bbls clear, at quotations; 600 bbls No. 1 Winter, on private terms; 300 bbls Winter patents at $3.65@$3.90, 2,500 bbls straights at $3.45@$3.60, 2,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.50@$4.20, and 750 bbls bakers' extra at $2.95@$3.10....Arrivals, 8,130 bbls and 8,401 sacks; exports, 7,961 bbls and 7,210 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 24,936 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $2.50@$2.80.

RYE—State nominal at 44c; Western at 40¾c, cost, freight, and insurance.

BARLEY—Sales, 10,000 bushels feeding, on private terms, quoted at 34½c, cost, freight, and insurance.

OATMEAL—Quiet and firm....We quote: Rolled oats, $2.70@$2.90; cut, $3.10@$3.60; ground, $2.80; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.35@$1.45.

Fig...Quiet and steady. We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 55@67½c; middlings, 60½@65c; sharps, 65@67c; rye feed, 60c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—Trading was at a standstill. Occasional dark lots of prime yellow were on offer, and for these 24¾c was the market, but demands generally were slack. Offerings of more important lots from store were received. Crude, in barrels, choice, would have brought 20½c....LINSEED was in fair jobbing demand; quoted at 37c for American, 39c for boiled, and 52c for Calcutta....LARD OIL was quiet; quoted at 43@45c for city.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, June 10.—The oil market advanced to-day, and closed at $1.15. Standard's price, $1.14.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was an irregular and lower market for lard and ribs, through the large receipts of hogs and decline for grain, but pork had speculative support, and, after a decline of 15@17½c, closed somewhat better than on Tuesday. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day at 35,000 head.

LARD—Suffered in price at the West 5@7½ points, and closed barely 2½ points above the inside prices, with the weakness through the liberal supplies of hogs and decline for grain, while speculation was slack and cash demands dull; June, at the West, closed at 4.05c nominal; July was at 4.10@4.15c, closing at 4.10@4.12½c; September at 4.25@4.32½c, closing at 4.27½c; October at 4.30@4.35c, closing at 4.35c. Here there was a dull trading; sales of 250 tcs cash, late Tuesday, at 4.40c, closingat 4.37½c asked; tank lots quoted at 4.07½c; July option closed at 4.40c asked; city steam was easy; sales of 75 tcs at 4c; refined was quiet; Continent at 4.60c; South American at 5.10c; Brazil, kegs, 6.20c; compound at 4@4¼c, as to quality.

PORK—Was more freely offered here at rather easy prices, with sales of 500 bbls to exporters. The West was down 15@17½c early in the day, but a leading operator began buying, and there was an advance of 35@37½c, closing at 5@7½c above the latest of Tuesday, where June closed at $7.05 asked; July was at $6.90@$7.25, closing at $7.10; September at $7.02½@$7.40, closing at $7.25@$7.27½....Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $8.25@$8.50 for old and $8.75@$9 for new; family mess, $10@$10.50; short clear, $9@$10.50.

CUTMEATS—There was little trading in city meats, offerings of which were reserved, except at firm prices, and demands taking up only small lots....City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, loose, @4¼c; do, boxed, 4¼@4⅝c; 10-lb average, loose, 4⅝c; pickled hams, 9¼@9¾c; pickled shoulders, 4¼@4½c.

BACON—Went off 10@12½ points on the short-rib trading at the West, and reacted, closing 5 points under Tuesday, with June there closing at 3.67½c; July was at 3.67½c to 3.77½c, closing at 3.72½c bid; September at 3.80c to 3.92½c, closing at 3.87½c; October at 3.90c to 3.97½c, closing at 3.92½c.

BEEF—Was taken up moderately at firm prices for best export lots. Sales for the week, 50 bbls and 500 tcs....Quotations: Packet, $7@$8; do, in tierces, $10@$11; family, $8.50@$9; extra mess, in barrels, $6@$7; city extra India mess, in tierces, $11@$18.

BEEF HAMS—Were hard to sell, with prices uncertain; $14 was quoted at the West and $14.50 here.

HOGS—Were at steady prices....Bacon at 4¾c, 180 lb at 4½c, 160 lb at 4¾c, 140 lb at 4⅝c, pigs at 5c....Receipts at the West, 84,085 head; same time last year, 65,350 head. Chicago—Receipts, 42,000 head; 10c lower; $2.80@$3.45; left over, 5,000 head. Indianapolis—Receipts, 11,500 head; slow, $3.15@$3.30. Kansas City—Receipts, 15,000 head, 5@10c lower; $3.05@$3.20. Omaha—Receipts, 8,500 head; opened 5@10c lower; $2.85@$3.10. St. Louis, $2.80@$3.20. Milwaukee—Receipts, 3,063 head; $3@$3.80. Cincinnati—Receipts, 5,080 head; active; $2.75@$3.35.

TALLOW—Trading was at a standstill, with the few melters who could sell asking full rate, about ¼c above buyers' views; there was hardly material bidding; 3¼c was the nominal price for city, at which the last sales were made; of country made small sales at 3¼c for prime.

STEARINE—For oleostearine a quiet and firm market at 4¼c for city; in lard stearine there was unimportant demand for Western which was nominal at 5c; in oleocil sales of 50 tcs united in Rotterdam at 85 florins, and 50 tcs do, shipped hence yesterday, at 86 florins.

COFFEE.

Contracts were very quiet and hardly changed, with the close showing only a partial advance of 5 points, and a steady feeling through local bidding; Havre was barely steady and unchanged, and Hamburg quiet at ¼ pfennig advance to ¼ pfennig decline....Spot Rio neglected, but steady, at 15¼c for No. 7. Sales, 550 bags Maracaibo on private terms....Opening Call, 11 A. M.: September, 1,000 bags at 10.65c; October, 750 bags at 10.30c; total, 1,750 bags. Between Call and Close —June, 500 bags at 12c; August, 500 bags at 11.05c; September, 1,500 bags at 10.65c; October, 750 bags at 10.30c; December, 1,750 bags at 10.10c; total, 5,000 bags; total for day, 6,750 bags....Closing prices: January, 9.80c@10.05c; February, 9.90@10c; March, 9.85@9.95c; April, 9.80@9.90c; May, 9.75@9.85c; June, 11.95@12c; July, 11.55@11.65c; August, 11.05@11.10c; September, 10.65@10.70c; October, 10.30@10.35c; November, 10.15@10.25c; December, 10.10@10.15c.

COTTON.

Cottracts were very active and unsettled, closing steady at a decline of 8@16 points, with the Government report showing an average condition of 97 2-10, and an acreage of 116 2-10 per cent., with free realizing on local account. Liverpool was steady at 1@2 points decline....Spot was 3-16c lower and quiet. Sales, 119 bales to spinners, with 600 bales delivered on contract....Middling Gulf, 7 11-16c; middling uplands, 7 7-16c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

| Month. | To-day's Closing Prices. | Extremes.—High—est. | Low—est.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Sales in Trinity Building and Liberty Street—Building Department Plans.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, under foreclosure, James B. Butler, referee, to Morris Finn, at $8,550, the three-story brick and frame building, with store, 278 Spring Street, south side, 167.6¾ feet east of Hudson Street, 17 by 87.8½ by 18.1¾ by 88.2.

Messrs. Long & Ireland sold, under foreclosure, Forbes J. Hennessy, referee, to M. Donahue, at $19,075, the four-story brick and brownstone apartment house and store, 1,528 Second Avenue, east side, 76.7½ feet north of Seventy-ninth Street, 25.6½ by 100.

The same auctioneers sold, under foreclosure, James Kearney, referee, to the plaintiff, John E. Lockwood, at $1,250, one-fourth interest in the three-story brick and brownstone dwelling 746 Sixth Street, south side, 155 feet west of Avenue D, 22 by 97.

Mr. Richard V. Harnett sold, under foreclosure, Noah Davis, referee, to Frederick Brandt, at $18,500, the five-story brick apartment house 305 West 5[illegible] Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, 125 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 33.4 by 100.11.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, George W. Ellis, referee, to the plaintiff, Elizabeth M. Crosby, at $20,000, the four-story brick tenement, with stores, 56 Front Street, northwest corner of Cuyler's Alley, 18.7 by 84.7.

The same auctioneer sold, under foreclosure, Thomas T. C. Crain, referee, to the plaintiff, John Ward, at $18,000, the five-story brick tenement 437 West Fifty-second Street, north side, 475 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 100.5.

Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold four lots out of the forty-four offered by him on Riverdale and Valentine Avenues, South Yonkers, as follows: To N. J. Ottenger, at $975, lot on Riverdale Avenue, adjoining the Morosini estate on the west, 25 by 100; to Solomon Nicolls, sold, at $975 each, the three adjoining lots, 25 by 100 each. All the other lots were withdrawn on account of the low prices bid.

At 59 Liberty Street, Mr. Richard V. Harnett sold to Leon Pearl, at $19,100, the four-story and basement brick tenement, with stores, 317 East Houston Street, southwest corner of Attorney Street, 20 by 54.

The following sales of real estate at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis L. Donohue, referee, 147 West Fifty-first Street, north side, 175 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement house. Due on judgment, $15,337.

By Lewis J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Malcolm Graham, referee, lot northeast corner of Tenth Avenue and One Hundred and fifty-first Street, 30 by 100 by 58.4 by 27¾ by 40.4½. Due on judgment, $7,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, William H. Ricketts, referee, 314 East Eighty-first Street, south side, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, 16 by 75 by 15½ by 80.6¼, three-story stone-front dwelling; also, 316 East Eighty-first Street, south side, 175 feet east of Second Avenue, 15 by 82.0½ by 15.1 by 80.6¾, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgments, on 314, $7,480; on 316, $7,484.

By William B. Ladue, partition sale, Peter B. Olney, referee, 311 West Fifty-first Street, north side, 162.6 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 20.10 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Porte W. Ransom, referee, lot southwest corner West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street, 100 by 100.2, four two-story frame dwellings and stone and frame church. Due on judgment, $23,313.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Lenox Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, by John and Louis Brandt of King's Bridge, owner; cost, $42,000.

Valentine Avenue, east side, 315.8 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, by John P. Holloway of 2,385 Valentine Avenue, owner; cost, $4,000.

Adams Avenue, west side, 120 feet south of Columbine Avenue, for three three-story frame tenements, by Esther E. Arnold of 875 King's Bridge Road, owner; cost, $18,000.

East Chester Road, east side, 75 feet south of Old Boston Road, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, by J. Frank Bird, owner; cost, $2,500.

Decatur Avenue, west side, 275 feet south of Scott Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, by Joseph Jones of Wakefield, owner; cost, $6,000.

Dawson Street, south side, 140 feet west of Leggatt Avenue, for three two-story frame dwellings, by Frank McCarthy of 1,018 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, owner; cost, $10,000.

No. 605 Eagle Avenue, for a four-story and basement brick tenement, by Anna B. Doelfel of 223 East Seventy-sixth Street, owner; cost, $13,000.

Stanton, northeast corner of Allen, Street, by Frank Whittaker of 1914½ Chrysotie Street, owner, alterations to a two-story and attic brick and frame dwelling and store; cost, $1,000.

No. 1,000 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, by Joseph and Edward Lieberty of 1,040 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, owners, alterations to a three-story frame dwelling; cost, $400.

No. 56 East Houston Street, by estate of Jacob Weeks of 285 Elizabeth Street, owner; William Gerrity of 155 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, lessee, alterations to five-story brick hotel; cost, $10,000.

No. 110 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, by Andrew Sober, owner; Joseph Aschauer of 5 Battery Place, lessee, alterations to a one-story brick passage way; cost, $1,400.

Rivington Street, southwest corner of Mangin Street, by Frank Baier of 209 Seventh Street, owner; J. J. Baier, lessee; alterations to a three-story brick hotel; cost, $200.

No. 456 West Fortieth Street, by W. H. Williams of 31 Broadway, owner; Julia Schneider of 456 West Fortieth Street, lessee; altegations to a three-story brick store, &c.; cost, $500.

No. 1,039 Third Avenue, by John D. Crimmins of 40 East Sixty-eighth Street, owner; alterations to a five-story brick tenement and store; cost, $900.

No. 541 West Twenty-first Street, by Frederick S. Myers of 421 West Twenty-second Street, owner; alterations to a one-story brick studio; cost, $500.

Nos. 337 and 339 East Twenty-third Street, by Elvira Purdy of 475 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, owner; alterations to two five-story brick flats and stores; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, June 10.

71ST ST, 131 West; William S. Patten and wife to Duane S. Everson..... $1
72D ST, s s, 183.4 ft e of 2d Av, 83.4x 102.2; Frederic J. Middlebrook to Charles E. Rhinelander.....
MORNINGSIDE AV, 25 East; Felix Krupp and wife to Max Radt and another.....
116TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 100.11; Harry C. Horton to Mary H. Lewis..... 1
98TH ST, 149 and 153 West; Moses Kind to Fannie L. Kind.....
148TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 8th Boulevard, 100x99.11; Lucy A. Hale and Julia M. Traver and husband to Patrick H. Lynch, 2-3 parts.....
SAME PROPERTY; Charles Hyde Stone, executor of Augusta W. Stone, to same, 1-3 part..... 2,666
136TH ST, s s, 210.8 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x 99.11; Stephen P. Anderson and wife to Webster White..... 1
WEST END AV and 97th St, s w corner, 25.2x100; Elliot Sandford, referee, to Francis M. Jencks..... 30,000
136TH ST, 183.4 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x 99.11; Webster White and wife and Stephen P. Anderson to Elizabeth Anderson. 1
SAME PROPERTY; Andrews Soher and wife to Webster White and another, ex. prop.
136TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x 99.11; Webster White and wife to Stephen P. Anderson..... 1
140TH ST, s s, east half of Lot 86, map of village of Melrose, South; Isaac Rothschild and wife to Lawrence Davies. 1
100TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Eva Gubinelli to Mark L. Kelley.....
44TH ST, 327 West; John B. Salter to Elizabeth A. Loughlin.....
86TH ST, s s, 109 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; Stephen P. Anderson and wife to Webster White.....
124TH ST, s w corner of Lexington Av, 40x71; Webster White and others to Andrews Soher.....
LENOX AV, 414; Frank Williamson and wife to Sarah Hirschhorn..... 28,000
122D ST, s s, 50 ft w of Pleasant Av, 25x 50.5; Thomas Jefferson and wife to William E. Buzby..... 5,300
127TH ST, 143 East; Cyrena L. Jones to Ella C. Jones.....
LEXINGTON AV, 2,118 and 2,115; same to Ella C. Jones.....
LOTS 40 and 41, map of 41 lots on Southern Boulevard and Fairmount Av, fronting on Crotona Park and Crotona Parkway; Isaac Rothschild and wife to Lawrence Davies.....
INWOOD AV, w s, Lot 355, map of Inwood, 100x100x—x100; Isaac Rothschild and wife to Lawrence Davies.....

RYER AV, w s, 195.1 ft n of Burnside Av, 50x267.8x52.4x285.9; Isaac Rothschild and wife to Lawrence Davies..... 1
175TH ST, n s, 31.1 ft e of Webster Av, 25x99.6; James A. Lynch to George O. Lynch..... 1
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w corner of 184th St, 25.4x117x25x120.11; Isaac Rothschild and wife to Lawrence Davies. 1
LOT 22, map of estate of Benjamin Richardson, near King's Bridge; Isaac Rothschild and wife to Lawrence Davies. 1
MOSHOLU AV, n s, 91.4 ft e of monument in said avenue x519.2 w of Old Post Road, 25x100; William A. Kenny to Max Wohlgemuth..... 3,000
EAST BROADWAY, 52, and property in Queens County; Charles R. Sullivan to Mary A. Sullivan and another, 2-5 parts. 1
PRINCE ST, 11; Francis A. J. Gilmore, as executor to Simon P. Flannery..... 10,000
BARROW ST, n s, 135.6 ft w of 4th St, 18.11x90.3; Edward H. Schell, referee, to Joseph Jacger..... 7,100
LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 21st St, 98.9x33; e s of Lexington Av, 98.9 ft n of 21st St, 24.8x105, and interior parcel, 105 ft e of Lexington Av, x73.11 ft s of 22d St, runs e —x s —x e 4.9x e 23.8x w 16.8x n 24.8; Isabella F. Judson to Sophia M. Tracy.....
29TH ST, 42 East; Edwin Corning and wife to Mary H. Nammack..... 1
21ST ST, 125 East; the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States to Sophia M. Tracy..... 70,000
15TH ST, 243 West; Joseph L. Buttenwieser and wife to Sarah Ballin..... 1
22D ST, 31 East; Charles F. Yeomans and wife to Loring P. Lane.....
26TH ST, s s, 121 ft w of 9th Av, 18x 98.9; David B. Ogden, referee, to the New-York Savings Bank..... 9,800
CONCORD ST, s s, Lot 28, map of South Mount Vernon; Henry Ratjens to Annie Ratjens.....
1ST AV, 223; Babette Steigerwald to Isaac Steigerwald.....
LOTS 388, 428, and 429, map of Arden property; Martin Steigerwald to Sarah Friedman.....
ROSE ST, n s, 75 ft e of Cornell Place, 25x100; Max Wohlgemuth and wife to Joseph Clark..... 625
WEBSTER AV, s s, 100 ft e of Scott Av, 25x184; Michele Saraceno and wife to Onofrio Spota..... 1,700
135TH ST, s s, 160 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 99.11; George E. C. Kelly and wife to Gertrude G. McVay.....
133D ST, n s, 75 ft e of 7th Av, 25x90.11; Cora W. Trow to J. R. Hawkins.....
LOTS 415 and 416, map of Laconia Park; John E. Rathbun and wife to L. H. Mace..... 1,000
187TH AV, Lots 105 to 007, map of Laconia Park, 75x100; Levi H. Mace and wife to Caroline Page..... 1,000

Recorded Leases.

RUGGLES, George F., to James Jones, e s of Wales Av, 125 ft s of 147th St, 5 years.....
OTTENDORFER, John, Sr., to George Bley; 2,261 1st Av, 4 years 10 months..
FRY, Dora E., executrix, to Asa Lemlein and another; 2,327 3d Av, 8 years.....
KELLY, John A., and another to Frank Hillman and another; 78 Rutgers St, 9½ months..... per month
KUHNEMANN, Christiana, to Frank B. Hoag and another; 2,282 7th Av, 5½ years.....
KERNOCHAN, James P., and another, trustees, to Peter Carroll; 306 3d Av, upper part of building, 4 years.....
SAME to same; same property, store, 3 years.....

Recorded Mortgages.

ABENDSCHEIN, George, and wife to Dry Dock Savings Institution; s w corner of Brook Av and 134th St, 3 years.....
BALLIN, Sarah, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 448 West 27th St, installments..
SAME to same; 243 West 15th St, installments.....
BUZBY, Winslow E., to Joseph Jefferson; s s of 122d St, 50 ft w of Pleasant Av, installments.....
CARROLL, Lewis, the Manhattan Savings Bank; w s of Wooster St, 50.5 ft s of 4th St, 2 years.....
BERMAN, Alois A., and wife to Albert A. Briggs; w s of Washington Av, 100 ft n of 161st St, demand.....
CHRISTIE, David, and wife to Philip J. Sands, trustee; s s of 89th St, 125 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years (three mortgages).....
SAME to John A. Aspinwall and another, trustees of Katherine A. Kingsland; s s of 89th St, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years.....
CHAPMAN, Frances A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of Vesey St, 225.1 ft w of Church St, 3 years.....
COOGAN, Matthew, and wife to Brandt Gabler; s s of 147th St, 140 ft w of Brook Av, 3 years.....
SAME to Francis Speir, Jr.; s s of 147th St, 140 ft w of Brook Av, 3 months.....
DAVENPORT, Duke, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 131 West 71st St, 1 year.....
FOX, Austin G., and wife to the trustees of Josephine Foster, deceased; s s of 34th St, 275 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years.....
FLANNERY, Simon P., to executrix, &c., of Charles Kneeland; 9 Prince St, 8 years.....
FICKEN, Martin, to Henry Kroger & Co.; n e corner of Park Av and 102d St, demand.....
GOLDEN, Bridget, to the Emigrant Industrial Saving Bank; n s of 22d St, 242.6 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year.....
HIRSCHHORN, Sarah, to Frank Williamson; 414 Lenox Av, 1½ years.....
HUSTON, Adam, and James R. Corbett and wives to Edward C. Cozzens; 406 West 52d St, 3 years.....
HORNER, John W., and wife to John S. Suthpen; e n of King's Bridge Road, 188.10 ft n of 187th St, 3 years.....
HENDERSON, Lillie E., to Sarah M. Norton; 12th Av, n w corner of 130th St, 1-3 part, 3 years.....
HOUSTON, Hehe C. to Alexander Halliday; e s of Bradhurst Av, 75.4 ft s of 143d St, 2 years.....
ITTNER, Ernestine, to the Bowery Savings Bank; n w corner of Myrtle Av and Morris St, 1 year.....
JAEGER, Joseph, and wife to Lizzie W. Barker, guardian; n s of Barrow St, 135.5 ft w of 4th St, 3 years.....
JENKINS, Ida L., and Mary E., and husbands to Mary R. Swan; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 90 ft s of 118th St, 3 years.....
JENCKES, Ida L., and Mary E. Judson, e s of St. Nicholas Av and 118th St, demand.....
SAME to Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 76.3 ft s of 118th St, 3 months.....
KOHLY, Carslina E. F. and Ricardo P., to Otto Pressprich; e s of 5th Av, 50.4 ft s of 109th St, 1 month.....
LANGDON, Woodbury G., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 123 West 134th St, 3 years.....
SAME to same; 121 West 134th St, 3 years.....
LYNCH, Patrick H., and wife to William S. Kernochan; s s of 148th St, 300 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 7 months..
SAME to same; s s of 148th St, 250 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 7 months.....
McGINNIS, Silas J., to Gilson, Collins & Co.; 481 to 487 Washington St, 2 months.....
MAGEE, Bernard, and others to Abiathar Richards, as trustee for Anna Campbell; 476 Grand St, 3 years.....
MURRAY, Alice R., and husband to Elizabeth Franks; 50 Clinton Place, or West 8th St, 5 years.....
O'TOOLE, Elizabeth, to James M. Wentz; s w corner of Fox and 169th Sts, building loan.....
PAGE, Caroline, to Levi H. Mace; Lots 606, 606, and 607, map of Laconia Park in s s First St, 3 years.....
PAUL, Charles, and wife to Elizabeth Leier; Fulton St and s e s of Garden Place; Lots 116, 117, 435, and Gore F, map of Washingtonville, 5 years.....
STABBE, Frederick, to Henry Miller and another, executors, &c., of Joseph H. Miller; e s of 2d Av, 60.5 ft n of 50th St, 3 years.....
STACK, Annie M., to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 169 East 111th St, 3 years.....
TRAEY, Sophia M., to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; n e corner of Lexington Av and 21st St; s s of Lexington Av, 98.9 ft n of 21st St, and other property.....
TAPPEN, Ella C. J., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 2,113 and 2,115 Lexington Av, and 143 East 127th St, 3 years.....
WINDERMAN, Rosa, to Henry and Hyman Sonn; s s of 137th St, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, demand.....
WHITE, Webster, and Stephen P. Anderson and wives to Andrews Soher; s s of 136th St, 250 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years.....
SAME to Alice S. H. Davies, executrix, &c.; s s of 136th St, 216.8 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years.....
ZIMMERMAN, Moses, and wife to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 318 to 322 or 324 East Houston St, 5 years.....
PITCHIE, Charles, to Edward H. Gilbert; s s of Cauldwell Av, 425 ft n of 156th St, demand.....
PINKUS, William, to Charles F. Naething; 45 Beaver St, demand.....
ROEBEN, Henrich, and wife to Shane Cowen; s s of Tremont Av, 200.4 ft w of Marmion Av, 3 years.....
SPOTA, Onofrio, to Michele Saraceno; s s of Webster Av, 100 ft e of Scott Av, 1 year.....

Assignments of Mortgages.

BISSELL, Joseph B., to Adelaide B. Cromwell.....
COHEN, Moses J., to Pauline T. Cohen.
DEMUTH, Harriett, to Charles Weinberg, (two assignments).....
EPPLE, Adam, to Henri Strasbourger....
FIGGINS, Susan, executrix of Daniel Figgins, to Charles E. Whitney.....
JENCKS, Francis M. to the Franklin Trust Company.....
McCREERY, Clara J. S., to Eva A. Kowenhoven.....
RUSSELL, Archibald D., to Albertina S. Pyne.....
SILLECK, Henry G. and Walter P., executors, &c., of Henry G. Silleck, to William R. Brown, executor of William S. Brown.....
SEYBEL, Daniel E., to Mary G. Waters..
SOBEL, Frederick, and Simon Michael to Cecelia Sobel.....
THE NEW-YORK INVESTMENT AND Improvement Company to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, (three assignments).....
THE FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY of Brooklyn to the New-York Investment and Improvement Company.....

Lis Pendens.

16TH ST, 155 West; William Wallace against Fannie H. Kelly and others, (specific performance.)
MARION ST, 41 and 43; also, 9th Av, w s, Lot 96, map of Central Mount Vernon, East Chester; Minnie Hummel against Mary Egner and others, (partition.)
35TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, runs w, 150x n 197.6, to 36th St, x e 50x s 98.9x e 25x n 98.9 to 36th St, x e 100x s 98.9x w 25x s 98.9 to beginning, 12 lots; also, s s of 36th St, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 50x98.9; Union Dime Savings Institution against Lucy A. Hale and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
EAST BROADWAY, 177; Mina Harris against Louisa Brown, (warrant of attachment.)
10TH AV, e s, 25. 11 ft n of 97th St, 25x74; William Hall against Christina Ritter, individually and as executrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
75TH ST, 168 to 172 West; the Mercantile National Bank of New-York against Leon Blum and others, (warrant of attachment.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

80TH ST, 181 and 183 West; Catharine Rapp against Joseph Cirrito, owner and contractor..... $59
103D ST, 22 and 24 East; Patterson Brothers against Charles and Jacob Weinstein, owners and contractors..... 155
131TH ST and St. Nicholas Av, s e corner, 31x100; J. B. McCoy & Co. against Margaret A. McCaffrey, owner and contractor..... 316
98TH ST, 203 and 205 West; Max Schaefer against James Gould, owner; Peter Grabey, contractor.....
SAME PROPERTY; Hogan & Sheehan against Mary E. Garrett, owner; James Fleming, contractor..... 24
106TH ST, s s; 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x100; Thomas S. Terrell against Charles Fisher, owner and contractor..... 30
34TH ST, 316 to 320 East; E. N. & H. A. Dyett against Bernhard Blumenthal, owner; Thomas E. McLaughlin, contractor..... 560
MORRIS AV, s w corner of 154th St, 25.6x100; Herman Horenburger against Mrs. Julia McG. Ruvane, owner and contractor..... 980
132D ST, n s, 175 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x105; same against John Terrents, owner and contractor..... 643
CROSBY ST, 45 and 47; Nathan Bloch against Isaac L. Smith, owner and contractor..... 35
BATHGATE AV, 1,630 to 1,636; Rudolph Walter against Helena Mahler, owner and contractor..... 265

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

No. 1164—John F. Rathbone et al., respondents, vs. Jacob Worth, Jr., et al., appellants.—Argued by Arthur Andrews and J. Newton Piero for appellants, E. Countryman and Matthew Hale and Albert C. Tennant for respondents.

Calendar for Thursday: 606, 607, 624, 625, 540, 508, 511, 413.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Williams, Patterson, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Court opens at 1 P. M. Nos. 78, 84, 90, 24, 14, 22, 52, 61, 77, 79, 72, 49, 8, 9, 58, 99, 35, 42, 76, 73.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beach, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beekman, J.—Motions.
Demurrers.—Nos. 202, 207, 199, 194.
Preferred Causes.—Nos. 3210, 2548. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Pryor, J.
Law and Fact.—Nos. 2826, 2845, 2968, 3080, 3119, 3125, 3151, 2082, 1783, 3081, 2992, 2806, 2846, 2836, 3124, 3143, 1093, 2417, 2753, 3137, 3179, 2730, 3135, 2103, 3016, 2127, 1564, 1685, 2116, 2750, 2760, 3017, 3025, 3125, 3134, 3187, 2378, 2756, 3192, 3203. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—MacLean, J.—Causes to be sent from Part IV. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Lawrence, J.—Causes to be sent from Part IV. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Truax, J.—Elevated railroad cases. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, J.
Preferred Causes.—Nos. 8064, 8601, 3027, 8689, 8558, 8780, 8798, 8452, 7928, 8563, 8710, 7943, 8068, 8768, 8815. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.
Nos. 873. 909, 8475, 878, 2883, 2545, 252, 1174, 1710, 1189, 1874, 2351, 2181, 1177, 2423. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Gierich, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.
Nos. 2060, 518, 2205, 2493, 2494, 1648, 1452, 2620, 2377, 2633, 2617, 2506, 8812, 2395, 1729, 2826, 1403, 2089, 1540, 2623, 7685, 2644, 2402. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Freedman, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—McAdam, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—McLaughlin, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Barnard, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—No day calendar.
Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Catherine Kelly, Zefita H. De Rohan Chobet, Jacob Fach, August Liess, Frederick Schellhardt, J. Rose Burns. At 2 P. M.: John H. Corrigan.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.
At 10: 30 A. M.: 1156—Will of Henry H. Dixon. 1159—Will of Margaret P. Meldrum.

CITY COURT—Special Term.—Van Wyck, C. J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Schuchman, J.
Nos. 1374, 759, 1228, 1380, 1381, 1259, 4213, 1441, 1445, 1446, 1447, 1448, 1453, 1455, 1456, 1460, 1458, 286, 152, 1483, 1485, 1520, 1523, 1225, 1449, 1196, 1442, 760, 229, 1410. Case unfinished.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.
Nos. 1003½, 1657, 1608, 1695, 1698, 72, 1594, 1603, 1604, 4794, 4795, 1644, 1702, 1712, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1720½, 1722, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1731, 1733, 1734. Case unfinished.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, J.
Nos. 701, 1558, 4536½, 1541, 1314, 855, 1309, 1362, 1513, 1313, 1499, 1373, 1293, 1506, 628, 1675, 1561, 704, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1705½, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, J.
Short Causes.—Nos. 4753, 4624, 4661, 4613, 4673, 4711, 4701, 4702, 3642, 2703, 4209, 3398, 4819, 4594, 4791. Clear.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Linck vs. Warren—Phil B. Lenkt, Goodman vs. Hagan—Richard H. Clarke. Importers and Traders' National Bank vs Gorman—Thomas F. Donnelly. Sheedy vs. Regan—Augustus C. Brown. Matter of Follett—Augustus C. Brown. D'Auria vs. Mahler—John A. Foley.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Matter of American Bonding and Trust Company of Brooklyn—John H. Judge. Schroeder vs. Schroeder—Herman Stiefel.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Leubuscher vs. Leubuscher—Frederick J. Dieter. Thorp vs. New-York Building Improvement Company—Frederick J. Dieter.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Iselin vs. Kaufman—Jacob Marks.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Charles S. Clark vs. Howard L. James—William D. Tyndall.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Benjamin Lichtenstein vs. Soloman Lichtenstein—Isidor Grayhead.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Brown, P. J.; Pratt, Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, JJ.
Enumerated.—Nos. 243, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Clement, J.
Nos. 640, 565, 582, 191, 611, 587, 599, 610, 627, 634, 333, 512, 326½, 353, 14, 605, 612, 639, 603, 398. Every cause on the June, 1896, calendar has been reached.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Keogh, J.; Part II.—Van Wyck, J.; Part III.—Osborne, J.; Part IV.—Dykman, J.
Nos. 2458, 2548, 1904, 2489, 1845, 2598, 6056, 5006, 1847, 1364, 5041, 885, 2472, 2497, 2526, 2527, 2535, 2556, 2576, 2591, 3346, 1773, 2088, 4248, 1880, 4124, 1683, 1839, 1766, 2418, 2057, 2423½, 2437, 2446, 2469, 2485, 2490, 2491, 2516, 2517, 2550, 2553, 2578, 2579, 1601, 2002, 3928, 2223, 2474, 2475, 2501, 2506, 2511, 2563, 2596, 2597, 1117.
Highest number reached on regular call, 2000.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Hurd, J.; Part II.—Aspinall, J.—Criminal calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The accounting in the estates of Fanny Finley, John Curran, Charles C. McFarland, and Emma Grundner. The real estate of Hugh Flynn. The estates of James Chambers and Anna Boulte.
Contested calendar at 10:30 A. M.—No. 2—The will of Adam Walker. 42—The will of Rosie Brobison.

Tis Rather Enigmatical.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The politicians of the United States are at present engaged in an attempt to impress upon all and sundry that they are busily occupied in the great and difficult game of President-making. It is their pleasure as well as their business to make this attempt once in four years, and there have been times when they have actually succeeded in placing one of themselves in the White House, though of course this has happened but seldom.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...4:28|Sun sets...7:31|Moon sets...

HIGH WATER JUNE 11.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
7:24 A. M.	7:48 A. M.	9:32 A. M.
7:31 P. M.	7:55 P. M.	9:44 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JUNE 11.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Allianca	Colon	June 4
Flaxman	St. Lucia	June 3
Glenlochy	Gibraltar	May 27
Hohenstauffen	Bremen	May 28
St. Enoch	London	May 26
Thingvalla	Christiansand	May 29
Werkendam	Rotterdam	May 30

FRIDAY, JUNE 12.

Augusta Victoria	Hamburg	June 4
Campania	Liverpool	June 6
El Sud	New-Orleans	June 7
Kansas City	Savannah	June 9
Massapequa	Gibraltar	May 30
Palatia	Hamburg	May 31
New-York	Southampton	June 6

SATURDAY, JUNE 13.

City of Augusta	Savannah	June 10
Comanche	Jacksonville	June 10
Exeter City	Swansea	May 30
La Gascogne	Rouen	June 6
Mar	Hamburg	May 30
Niagara	Nassau	June 9
Orinoco	Bermuda	June 11

SUNDAY, JUNE 14.

Furnessia	Glasgow	June 4
Kaiser Wilhelm II	Genoa	June 4

MONDAY, JUNE 15.

Bovic	Liverpool	June 5
Braunschweig	Gibraltar	June 3
Caledonia	Gibraltar	June 3
Friesland	Antwerp	June 6
Saltram	Shields	June 1
Spaarndam	Rotterdam	June 3
Vigilancia	Havana	June 11

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinat'n.	Office.
Normannia	June 11	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Algonquin	June 11	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Cuba	June 12	Gonaives	24 State St.
S. of California	June 12	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Rio Grande	June 12	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Alleghany	June 12	Kingston	24 State St.
Caribbee	June 13	W'd Isl'ds.	35 Broadway.
Seguranca	June 13	Havana	113 Wall St.
Dalmatia	June 13	Newcastle	22 State St.
Paris	June 13	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Etruria	June 13	Liverpool	6 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	June 13	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Saale	June 13	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Hudson	June 13	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
Havana	June 13	La Guayra	39 Front St.
Massdam	June 13	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Touraine	June 13	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	June 13	London	1 Broadway.
Scandia	June 13	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Arroyo	June 13	London	22 State St.
British Queen	June 13	Antwerp	22 State St.
Havel	June 16	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Comanche	June 16	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
C. of Wash'ton	June 17	Havana	113 Wall St.
Andes	June 17	Cape Haiti.	24 State St.
Teutonic	June 17	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New-York	June 17	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Noordland	June 17	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
A. Victoria	June 18	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Niagara	June 18	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Werkendam	June 18	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Orinoco	June 18	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Colorado	June 19	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Mississippi	June 20	London	1 Broadway.
Gascogne	June 20	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Kaiser W. II.	June 20	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Campania	June 20	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Athos	June 20	Kingston	24 State St.
Palatia	June 20	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Allianca	June 20	Colon	29 Broadway.
Spaarndam	June 20	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Furnessia	June 20	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Louisiana	June 20	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
Trave	June 23	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	June 24	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	June 24	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Friesland	June 24	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	June 24	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
F. Bismarck	June 25	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S. of Nebraska	June 26	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Umbria	June 27	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Bretagne	June 27	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Anchoria	June 27	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Amsterdam	June 27	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Ohio	June 27	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Werra	June 27	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Aller	June 27	Bremen	2